

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 139 730

95

SO 010 119

TITLE Selected Bibliography of Egyptian Educational Materials, Vol. 2, No. 2, 1976.

INSTITUTION Al-Ahram Center for Scientific Translations, Cairo (Egypt).

SPONS AGENCY Office of Education (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

REPORT NO TT-76-59219/2

PUB DATE 77

NOTE 81p.; Not available in hard copy due to poor reproducibility of original document; for related documents, see ED 133 291-293, ED 135 723 and ED 138 539

EDRS PRICE MF-\$0.83 Plus Postage. HC Not Available from EDRS.

DESCRIPTORS *Annotated Bibliographies; Art Education; Audiovisual Aids; Civics; College Faculty; *Comparative Education; Curriculum; *Developing Nations; Educational Administration; Educational Philosophy; Elementary Secondary Education; Females; Higher Education; Industrial Education; Language Instruction; Religious Education; *Research Reviews (Publications); Teacher Education; Textbooks

IDENTIFIERS *Egypt

ABSTRACT

One hundred fourteen entries on 58 topics are contained in the selective annotated bibliography of Egyptian publications on education. Included are journal articles, books, and government documents published during 1976. Content includes the following topics: adult education, Arabic language, audiovisual aids, child upbringing, civics, economics of education, education and international understanding, educational administration, experimental schools, faculties and universities, home economics, industrial schools, Islamic education, mathematics, ministry of education, philosophy of education, post-graduate studies, private education, reading, religious education, school libraries, school theater, sports education, teacher training, and textbooks. Aspects of all educational levels are represented. Each entry contains author, title, source, page, date length, and an annotation of several short paragraphs. Lists of authors and addresses of sources conclude the document. (AV)

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TT 76-59219/2

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EGYPTIAN
EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

Vol 2, No. 2, 1976

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Prepared Under the Special Foreign Currency Program of the
U.S. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and
Welfare and Published Pursuant to an Agreement with the
National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. by the Al-Ahram
Center for Scientific Translations
Cairo, Egypt
1977

ED139730

SD 010 119

TT 76-59219/2

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Compiled by Documentation Centre for Education

Cairo

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ADULT EDUCATION

1. Afifi, Mohamel El-Hadi, "Ma'fhum Ta'lim Al-Kibar", (The Concept of Adult Education), "Ta'lim Al-Jamahir" magazine, 3rd year, Issue No. 6 (May 1976), PP. 65-73.

- A paper submitted to the Panel on Qualifying Teachers of Adults, reviewed and summarized by Adnan Abu Amshah.

This article represents a summary of a paper read in the above-mentioned Panel.

The writer gives a definition of community and adults, explaining their role in the society and determining their responsibility for the philosophy which dominates a given society. He also defined education and educational philosophy, describing how the concepts of adult education evolved.

The writer further dealt with the concepts of eradication of illiteracy, development of the society, social education, basic education and functional eradication of illiteracy.

Explaining the factors which contributed to the emergence and development of the concept of adult education, the writer dealt with the changing attitude of sciences and education towards adults, the rapid change and the overall approach to education, the world-wide interest in the concept of adult education, the trend towards deepening the concept of adult education, the determination of the scope of adult education, the problems of scholastic education as compared to the importance of adult education and the significance of adult education for the future of developing countries.

Concluding his paper, the writer discussed the comprehensive concept of adult education within the framework of the concept of perpetual education.

2. Farag, Aleyya Ali, "Ta'lim Al-Kibar Wal-Tanmiyah; Dirasah Muqaranah", (Adult Education and Development, A Comparative Study), "Sahifat Al-Tarbiyah" (Magazine of Education), 28th year, Issue No. 3, (June 1976), PP. 31-44.

Following an introduction on the importance of adult education in developing countries, the writer dealt with functional eradication of illiteracy explaining its meaning and drawing a distinction between it and ordinary eradication of illiteracy.

The writer went on to review the methods which would ensure a successful functional eradication of illiteracy and described the programs of adult education and development adopted by Yugoslavia and India.

Discussing adult education in urban centers, the writer indicated its vitality to urban population in general and women in particular. She related the factors which ensure an effective adult education program, stressing the need for non-governmental efforts and showing how these private efforts contribute to adult education and training of teachers engaged in this type of activity.

Concluding her article, the writer enumerated suggestions for possible adoption in the field of adult education in Egypt.

ARABIC LANGUAGE

3. A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Office of the Technical Adviser for the Arabic Language, "What Is New in the Field of Arabic Language in the School Year 1975/76?", Cairo, 1976, typewritten pages.

-Statement submitted to the Documentation and Educational Information Agency in preparation for the Conference on General Education in Geneva.

After reviewing all the new developments which took place in Arabic language curricula and text books, the Report indicated the additions made to them which correspond to the students' capabilities in the various levels and which are aimed at achieving educational targets.

The Report went on to review the developed curricula of Arabic prepared for the three educational levels which will be applied as from the school year 1976/77.

Regarding Arabic language teaching methods, the Report discussed the plans devised for training teachers on preparing television and radio educational programs.

The Report also reviewed the training programs designed for inspectors and counselling representatives in the various stages, showing the subjects discussed and the directives adopted in formulating these programs as well as the new methods devised for securing better performance in language teaching.

In conclusion, the Report reviewed some of the difficulties facing training programs and described the solutions aimed at overcoming them.

ARITHMETICS, TEACHING OF

4. El-Hindam, Yehya Hamed, "Al-Tariqah Al-Mubtakah fī Ta'lim Al-Hisab Lil-Kibar", (The New Method for Teaching Arithmetics to Adults), "Ta'lim Al-Jamahir" magazine, 3rd year, Issue No. 6, (May 1976), pp. 59-64.

After describing the step by step method of teaching arithmetics to children, the writer said it would be wrong to apply the same gradual method to adult education, calling for a new method for teaching adults.

Referring to the collective method, the writer said it would be more convenient for adults, explaining its basic idea and techniques and showing how it may be adopted in teaching arithmetics to adults.

Discussing the practical requirements for the adoption of the collective method, the writer dealt with the text book for arithmetics for basic adult education, explaining how this method may be put to experimentation on a large scale and how teachers may be trained on utilizing the collective method in teaching.

ART EDUCATION

5. Zaki, Lotfi Mohamed, "Al-Numuw Al-Fanni 'inda Al-Tifl", (The Artistic Growth of a Child), "Sahifat Al-Tarbiyah", (The Magazine of Education), 28th year, Issue No. 2, (April 1976), pp. 77-81.

As an introduction to his subject, the writer mentioned the sources from which theories of the child's artistic growth are derived, showing the bases for such theories and explaining the relationship between drawing styles and the perceptual state of expression. He pointed out the symptoms of progress in artistic expression as students move from one stage to a higher one.

After enumerating the factors which influence student art production, the writer dealt with the effect of the following factors: the demonstrative method and how it helps pupils to comprehend percepts; the methods by which pupils learn; the pupil's progress in achieving perceptual stability; the home and school; the concepts which pupils learn; the pupil's past experience in art, his adjustment to school environment and his inclinations as regards artistic activity.

Concluding his article, the writer discussed the methods whereby children's drawings are evaluated, explaining the meaning of averages and showing how they may be utilized in such evaluation, pointing to the different factors which influence them.

Art Education, Teaching Methods of

6. Ibrahim, Leila Hosni, "Athar Al-Hurriyyah fi Takween Al-Shakhsiyyah Al-Istiqlaliyyah min khilal Al-Fann", (The Impact of Freedom on the Development of an Independent Personality through Art), "Sahifat Al-Tarbiyah", (The Magazine of Education), 28th year, Issue No. 2, (April 1976), pp. 82-85.

The article began with an introduction in which the writer explained that freedom is one of the aims of art education and showed the role of the art teacher in promoting or, otherwise, obstructing the free and independent ability.

She went on to discuss the method of indoctrination in art education, saying it is connected with the old and traditional methods of teaching.

After explaining the aspects of compulsion in this method and pointing to its evils, she discussed absolute freedom in art education showing its beginnings, the teacher's attitude towards it and its evils.

Concluding her article, the writer dealt with controlled freedom as a method of art teaching, explaining in this respect the concept of controlled freedom and showing its impact on the pupil. She also explained the teacher's role in promoting and spreading this method.

7. El-Bassiuni, Mahmoud, "Turuq Tadris Al-Tarbiyah Al-Fanniyyah", (Methods of Teaching Art Education), by Mahmoud El-Bassiuni et al., Cairo, Ministry of Education, 1976. 231 pages.

In their introduction to this book, the authors pointed to the significance of formulating teaching methods of art that they assert art's role in the building of society. By so doing, art would correspond to the needs of contemporary society.

The text of the book is spread out over eight chapters. Chapter 1 deals with the old concept of art education, explaining and criticizing traditional trends in art.

The second chapter deals with the contemporary concept of art education, while chapter 3 discusses art and culture relationships.

The fourth chapter explains the meanings represented in children's art in all age levels, while chapter 5 indicates the role of art in society.

The importance of preparing lessons in the manner required by contemporary state and education is dealt with in chapter 6, while the seventh chapter discusses artistic experience and ancillary raw material drawn from the local environment showing how such material could be utilized in art work.

The eighth chapter presents the cultural and historical data necessary for studying the different arts.

The book is concluded with a selection of artistic models obtained from Egyptian, Coptic and Islamic heritage.

AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS

8. Sayed, Fath El-Bab Abdul Halim, "Maza Ta'rif 'an Al-Surah fil-Ta'lim?", (What do You Know about Pictures in Education?); "Sahifat Al-Tarbiyah", (The Magazine of Education), 28th year, Issue No. 2, (April 1976), pp. 32-40.

Following an introduction on the importance of pictures in education the writer explained the function of pictures in the teaching and educational processes, in attracting the child's attention and in creating motives.

He went on to explain the methods which assist in learning how to watch pictures, discussing in this respect the quick glancing at a picture and the careful watching of pictures. He also described the considerations which should be taken into account at the time of selecting pictures as to their content and the relationship between the picture content and pupil.

The writer then explained the manner in which pictures may be collected, mentioning the various sources from which the school secures pictures.

He later dealt with the stacking of pictures, explaining what is meant by stacking and showing the manner in which pictures may be collected and protected against tear and wear.

Concluding his article, the writer mentioned the methods which should be adopted for the maintenance and framing of pictures, pointing to the role of school libraries in this respect.

9. Ahmed, Mahasin Reda, "Dirasah Maidaniyyah Lil-Wasail Al-Ta'limiyyah Bil-Madares Al-'Idadiyyah". (A Field Study of Educational Aids in Preparatory Schools), by Mahasin Reda Ahmed et al, "Sahifat Al-Maktabah", (Library Magazine), Vol. 8, Issue No. 2, (April 1976), pp. 36-46.

This article represents the third instalment of a survey published earlier in the same magazine in the April and October 1975 issues.

The new instalment reviews the findings of the survey and advances some suggestions devised by the writers for the successful general use of educational aids in preparatory schools.

These suggestions call for: training teachers on the use of educational aids, encouraging teachers to prepare simple educational aids from local material available in the community, increasing the financial appropriations of the Directorate General for Educational Aids and of the Educational Aids Departments in the various Educational Directorates as well as school budgets allocated for educational aids, providing the possibilities and physical requirements for utilizing educational aids, providing sources of information on educational aids, consolidating Departments of Educational Aids in Educational Directorates and in schools and, lastly, creating a machinery for planning utilization of educational aids.

10. El-Shimi, Hosni Abdul Rahman, "Al-Takamuliyyah Fi Istikhdam Al-Kutub Wal-Mawwad Al-Ukhra Fil-Maktabah Al-Madrasiyyah", (The Integrated Use of Books and Other Material in School Libraries), "Sahifat Al-Maktabah", (Library Magazine), Vol. 8, Issue No. 2, (April 1976), pp. 47-54.

Following an introduction on the impossibility of separating man's mental, spiritual, bodily or social components from each other, the writer indicated that the role of modern education is to develop all man's abilities and senses, i.e. mental, audio and visual.

He went on to emphasize that school libraries should contain as well audio-visual facilities, giving examples obtained from the United States and Britain.

The writer explained that whole sets of such facilities should be provided in libraries in order to ensure maximum and proper use of the library facilities as a whole.

Referring to the book as the most vital unit of Library components, he mentioned that great care should be given to its publication and circulation.

Concluding his article, the writer related the advantages of the integrated use of the various educational aids, mentioning the principles conducive to the realization of such integration in school libraries.

CHILD UPBRINGING

11. El-Zenati, Ali Hassar, "Tarbiyat Al-Tifl Fil-Islam", (Child Upbringing in Islam), "Al-Ra'ied" magazine of teachers, 21st year, Issue No. 2, (June 1976), pp. 20-21 + 36.

At the outset of his article, the writer defined children, childhood and family according to the Muslim religion, showing the extent of interest which Islam gives to children as an embryo, a breast-feeding baby, a boy and a youngman.

He discussed child upbringing in Islam from the religious, psychological and bodily aspects, explaining Islam's policy of education in the first seven years of age, then from 7 to 14 and from 14 to 21, substantiating his opinion with citations

from the Holy Quraan and the prophet's Tradition and from the acts of the prophet and his Companions.

Concluding his article, he quoted the views held by some Muslim educators on child upbringing, such as Amr Ibn Oqbah, El-Ghazzali, Ibn Khaldoun and Avicenna (Ibn Sina).

12. Issa, Abdul Aziz, "Al-Umm Awwallan Wa-Akhiran", (The Mother; First and Last), "Al-Ra'ied" magazine of teachers, Vol. 21, Issue No. 2, (June 1976), p. 12.

At the beginning of his article, the writer outlined the discussions which took place in the National Council of Education's Sub-Committee on Education on the subject of "Child before primary School" and the contents of a report studied by the Sub-Committee on child upbringing prior to the primary stage. In this report, emphasis is laid on this stage of childhood, and a call is made for expanding nurseries.

Explaining his own reasoning for objecting to the report's contents on expanding nurseries, the writer related the position of Islam with respect to the child's separation from his mother and stressed the need for mothers to look after their children in childhood.

Concluding his article, the writer pointed to the duty of the State in caring for working mothers and in enlightening mothers on methods of child-care.

13. A.R.E., the National Council for Education, Scientific Research and Technology, Sub-Committee on General Education and Training, "Report on Child Upbringing in the Pre-Primary Stage", Cairo, 1976, 21 pages + annexes (stencil).

The document begins with a list of the members of the committee entrusted with studying education prior to the first level.

The importance of early childhood from the time of birth to the age of three and from the age of three to the age of six is stressed in the document.

After enumerating the justifications for building nurseries in Egypt, the document related the experience of East Germany,

the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Belgium in building nurseries and kindergartens. It gave an account of the present condition of nurseries and kindergartens in Egypt, reviewing their history and describing the position of their teaching and supervisory staff and indicating the number of nurseries belonging both to the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Social Affairs.

A review was also given of the problems facing nurseries in Egypt together with suggested solutions.

Three annexes are appended to the document, one giving the specifications of a nursery, one on the characteristics of the nursery supervisor and the third reviews the law drafted by the Ministry of Social Affairs.

CHILDREN'S READING MATERIAL

14. Fathallah, Sanaa, "Min Ta'lim Al-Qiraah ila Qiraat Al-Ta'lim", (From Learning How to Read to Reading for Learning), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 25th year, Issue No. 7497, (June 28, 1976), p. 12.

After defining reading, reading material and language, the writer dealt with reading problems, focussing on the manner in which these problems pose themselves to children.

Discussing the problem of educational material and to what extent they are readable, the writer stressed the need for determining the factors which distinguish between easy and difficult-reading material, showing the degree of interest which educators, publishers and libraries give to this problem.

The writer described the stages through which a child passes until he develops the ability to read, mentioning in this connection the child's readiness to learn how to read, the stage in which a child acquires habits, the stage of progress and rapid growth, the stage of expanded readings and, lastly, the stage of maturity or cultural development.

CIVICS

15. Abdul Kader, Ali, "Al-Tarbiyah Al-Qawmiyyah Wal-Sultat", (Civics and the Authorities), "Al-Gumhouriyyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8140, (April 10, 1955), p. 5.

Beginning his article, the writer commented on the teaching of civics in the various stages of education as a national necessity, then discussed its teaching in oriental and occidental countries, showing the degree of care and interest shown by the state in such education.

After describing the status of these studies in Egypt and mentioning the reasons why capable authors are not interested in writing books on civics, he mentioned that this state of affairs has resulted in the deterioration of the teaching of civics.

The writer then reviewed the attitude of the responsible authorities and the Arab Socialist Union vis-a-vis this problem, showing its impact on the teaching of civics, whether in the general educational system or in universities.

Concluding his article, he related some suggestions intended to help in teaching civics on sound bases. He pointed to the role which the Department of Political Science of Cairo University should play in teaching this subject in universities. He also mentioned the role of authors and publishers in this respect, suggesting the creation of a technical committee to revise the text books of civics used by the Ministry of Education.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION

16. Zayed, Mohamed, "Ilzam Al-Ta'lim Al-Rasmi Bi-Masouliyyat Taqweem Sifat Al-Talameez Lil-Qadaa ala Al-Durus Al-Khususiyah; Kayfa Yumkin Tahqiquhu?", (Entrusting Governmental Education with the Responsibility of Developing the Student's Character in Order to Do Away with Private Tutoring; How Can this be Achieved?), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 102nd year, Issue No. 32634, (April 16, 1976), p. 7.

(First instalment of an article on a new educational structure in Egypt).

Following a statistical review of the number of pupils in all stages of education distributed according to each respective stage, the writer showed the importance of this statistical review in effecting the proposed changes in the educational structure of Egypt.

Dealing with the basic principles which influence the efficiency of the educational structure and with the democracy and economics of education, the writer explained the steps taken by the Ministry of Education - as described by the Minister - to realize democracy and equal opportunities in educations.

He also reviewed the plan devised by the Ministry to raise the rate of absorption in the first year primary to 95% of pupils under compulsory age by 1980.

The writer gave the Minister's views on the Ministry's plans and the measures taken to extend compulsory education to the preparatory stages and to transform the preparatory school into a 4-year comprehensive school.

Concluding his article, he reviewed suggestions for the secondary stage of education and the branches to which secondary studies may be divided, explaining the aim of the changes contemplated for this stage.

DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

17. Sam'aan, Wahib, "Istratijiyyat Tanmiyat Al-Quwa Al-Bashariyyah fi Duwal Al-'Aalam Al-Talit", (The Strategy of Developing Human Resources in the Third World); "Al-Tali'ah" magazine, 12th year, Issue No. 4, (April 1976), pp. 192-197.

Following an introduction on what is meant by Third World countries, the writer reviewed the basic steps and facets of a rapid development.

Dealing with the obstacles to rapid development, the writer mentioned the high rate of birth, the migration from rural to urban centers, the dependence on foreign aid, the desire to get rid of foreign expertise and the resistance to change.

The writer went on to discuss the problems of developing countries, showing the elements of increase and decrease in human resources citing the example of Egypt and India.

In explaining the elements of the strategy of developing human resources, the writer dealt with the introduction of incentives, the training of manpower and systematic education, with a special emphasis on the basic objectives of primary and secondary education in these countries.

He proceeded to discuss the problems of technical education at secondary level, mentioning the functions of higher education in developing countries and describing the attitude of those countries in this respect.

The writer concluded his article pointing to the method whereby the strategy for the development of human resources may be implemented in developing countries.

ECONOMICS OF EDUCATION

18. Zayed, Mohamed, "Al-Hadaf Al-Aan Laysa Ta'liman Ulahiqu Harakat Al-Mujtama', Wa-Lakin Ta'liman Yasbiq Wa-Umahhidu Li-Harakat Al-Mujtama'", (The Aim Today Is not an Education Catching up with the Movement of the Society, but an Education preceding and Paving the Way for the Society's Movement), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 102nd year, Issue No. 32641, (April 23, 1976), p. 7.

Beginning his article, the writer outlined the first instalment of a study published in issue No. 32634 of the same newspaper appearing on April 16, 1976 on the subject of reforming the structure of education and realizing more democracy in education.

The writer went on to describe the factors which should be taken into consideration for measuring the proceeds of education, discussing the invisible proceeds and dealing with the existing problems. He also dealt with the budget of education in Egypt comparing it to the expenditure per student in other countries and indicating the proportion between the funds spent on education and their proceeds.

Discussing the methods through which the efficiency of the educational process may be enhanced and its proceeds stepped up, the writer dealt in this respect with the manner in which plans and programs may be developed, thus serving the society and catching up with the present age and the future.

In conclusion, he related the steps taken for developing examination systems so that they could measure the student's practical thinking and develop personal talents.

EDUCATION

19. A.R.E., "Ministry of Education", Directorate-General for the Development Plan, "Types of Services and Aspects of Activities Undertaken by the Directorate", Cairo, 1976. 3 typewritten pages.

Report submitted to the Documentation and Educational Information Agency for incorporation in the annual report on the development of education.

Statistics are contained in this Report showing the efforts which the Ministry of Education exerted during the school year 1974/75 to enrol pupils in the various types of schools and stages of education. They also showed the number of classes in each type of school and each stage of education.

Covered by these statistics are primary, preparatory and general and technical secondary education, private education in primary, preparatory and secondary stages, adult education and schools consisting of a single class.

Education, Development of

20. Issawi, Abdul Moneim, "Wamaza 'an Al-Infitah Al-Tarbawi?", (And what about an Open-Door Policy for Education)", Al-Akhbar newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 7450, (May 4, 1976), p. 5.

After explaining in his introduction the role of the educational institutions in the building of good citizens, the writer pointed to the significance of linking education to the community which these institutions serve, calling for a reconsideration of the educational system in the light of the open-door policy.

Talking on education as an investment, the writer explained how this target could be achieved.

He went on to say that the open-door policy would result in directing more attention to languages and technical education

and introducing modern technology in the curricula. Concluding his article, the writer emphasized the need for eradicating alphabetic illiteracy as well as cultural illiteracy, inspired in this respect by the open-door policy.

Education, Problems of

21. Metwalli, Sami, "Indama Uwajih Wazir Al-Ta'lim Wa-Mumathilu Al-Sha'b Kul Mushkilat Al-Ta'lim fi Misr", (When the Minister of Education and People's Representatives Face All Problems of Education in Egypt), by Sami Metwalli and Abdul Gawwad Ali, "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 102nd year, Issue No. 32647, (April 29, 1976), p. 5.

In this press coverage, an account was given of the discussions which took place between the Minister of Education and the members of the people's Assembly Committee on Education and Scientific Research.

As an introduction to this coverage, the writers mentioned certain facts which were revealed in the course of the discussion, including the role of the Supreme Council for Universities in assessing, pursuant to its law, the position of future enrolment in universities.

The writers went on to mention the subjects brought up by the Minister of Education regarding expenditure on education in its various stages in Egypt and its proportion to the State budget, giving the average expenditure per student in some countries. The Minister also discussed the problem of shortage in teachers of certain majors, the fact that a large number of teachers in the primary stage have qualifications which are considered to be below par, the programs for developing technical education and the housing problem in universities. Remarks made by the members of the Committee on Education emphasized the need for better education of youngsters, encouragement of private schools and private initiative and creation of an organization for school buildings.

The Minister's comments on these remarks were also reported by the writers.

Education, Reform of

22. Mahmoud, Hafez, "Khams Qawa'id Li-Tawrat Al-Talim", (Five Principles for the Educational Revolution), "Al-Gumhuriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8183, (May 27, 1976), p. 9.

Following an introduction on the number of university students in that year as compared to their number twenty years ago, the writer questioned the State's need to all these large numbers of university graduates. He mentioned the fields of majoring which are most needed by the country, giving the reasons which led to such heavy demand on university education.

The writer listed five principles which should serve as a guide in any reform of education, namely: that education should aim at industrial and agricultural specialization from the beginning of the preparatory stage, that scientific and practical specialization should start at the beginning of the secondary education, that university education should be so diversified as to have fully specialized universities, that the standard of technical education should be raised and, lastly, that the number of students in each field of specialization should be determined.

Education, Shortcomings of

23. A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Directorate-General for Following up Educational Zones (Directorates), "Summary of Follow up Reports for 1975/76", Cairo 1976. 22 mimeographed pages.

Report submitted to the Documentation and Educational Information Agency in preparation for compiling the annual report on the development of education.

Following a review of the conditions which prevailed in 1975/76 in some fields of education, the Report described certain shortcomings which hamper the educational process and advanced recommendations and suggestions for overcoming these shortcomings.

In its review, the Report dealt with school buildings, school equipment and facilities (such as laboratories, educational aids, school furniture, text books, sluggish items in school

stores and transportation facilities), teaching bodies, students' welfare (such as behavioural education and school attendance) and technical education (agricultural, industrial and commercial).

The report dealt, in conclusion, with other types of education such as men and women teacher training colleges, private schools, private education and adult education.

EDUCATION AND INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

24. Kurah, Hussein Soliman, "Al-Tarbiyah Li-Kidmat Al-Tafahum Al-'Aalami Mimma Yatabannahu Al-Minhaj Al-Islami", (Education in the Service of International Understanding as Adopted by Islamic Policies), "Sahifat Al-Tarbiyah", (Magazine of Education), 28th year, Issue No. 3, (June 1976), pp. 24-30.

After showing the consequences of the wars currently raging in various parts of the world on the lives of people and the destruction of civilization, the writer described the manner in which the concept of education in the service of international understanding may be promoted and spread. He showed how curricula at pre-university level and in university education may be so adopted to serve this purpose.

The second part of his article deals with Islam's attitude vis-a-vis the concept of universal understanding. In this connection, he discussed Islam as a religion for all mankind, Islam as the one religion, the importance of education and understanding in the spread of Islam and Islam as a call for education for universal understanding.

Concluding his article, the writer explained how Islam's educational principles view the concept of internationalism.

EDUCATION AND SOCIETY

25. Raslan, Ali Mohamed, "Binaa Al-Insan", (The Building of Man), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 102nd year, Issue No. 32656, (May 8, 1976), p. 9.

Beginning his article, the writer mentioned the extent of interest shown on the part of the President of the Republic in

the building of man, stressing the need for comprehending the aim of man's education so that education would be wisely performed.

The writer went on to explain the liberal concept of education as well as the technical concept, showing the difference between education as an end and education as a process.

He also explained the circumstances of the Egyptian society which need to be taken into account by education, indicating the constituents of educational targets.

In conclusion, the writer mentioned the conditions which education should fulfil in order that the building of the Egyptian man may be accomplished on sound bases.

26. Youssef, Naguib, "Sun' Al-Muwatin Al-Muntig", (The Making of a Productive Citizen), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 102nd year, Issue No. 32680, (June 1, 1976), p. 7.

As an introduction to his article, the writer discussed the role of education in the making of a productive citizen, citing the example of West Germany's experience in this respect. He showed how education may be linked to the country's needs.

Commenting on free education in Egyptian universities, the writer explained how this policy has resulted in the deterioration of university education and said that employing all university graduates in governmental jobs has overtaxed the State budget and resulted in labor surplus in some sectors.

Concluding his article, he stressed the importance of vocational education to the Egyptian society, saying that this type of education has contributed to the making of productive citizens in advanced countries.

27. Hosni, Kamaluddin, "Wasayil Al-Ittisal Wa-Dawruha fi Tanmiyat Al-Mujtama' Al-Rifi", (Communication Media and their Role in Developing the Rural Community), Cairo, the Egyptian General Organization for Land Plantation and Development, 1976, 80 pages.

As an introduction to his book, the author dealt with the emergence of communities in Egypt and showed the impact of both culture and education in promoting Egyptian rural community, emphasizing the role played by communication media in both.

The text of the book is subsequently divided into three parts.

The first part deals with the characteristics, traits and problems of the rural community. In this connection, it discusses the problems of education, including illiteracy, non-conformity of scholastic curricula to village life, migration of the educated from villages, infiltration of children from schools and lack of trained teachers to teach in villages. The author mentioned the methods whereby these problems may be confronted.

The second part is devoted to a discussion of the bases and principles of developing rural community.

Part 3 deals with communication media and facilities, with an emphasis on the utilization of audio-visual aids in teaching in villages. Communication media include photographs, pictures, posters, blackboards, bulletin boards, marionettes, slides, films, printed material, picnics and trips, songs, plays, samples, models and exhibitions.

A list of the important reference books consulted by the author in compiling his material is given at the end of the book.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

28. Soliman, Fawzi, "Al-Takamul bayna Ajhizat Al-Thaqafah Wal-'Ilam Wa-Ajhizat Al-Ta'loom; Kayfa Nuqimu Jusuran bayna Al-Madrasah Wal-Masrah Wal-Sinama Wal-Kitab", (Integration between the Machinery of Culture and Information and the Machinery of Education; How to Build Bridges between the School, the Theatre, the Cinema and the Book?), "Al-Masaa" newspaper, 20th year, Issue No. 7210, (May 30, 1976), p. 4.

Following an introduction in which the writer explained how inefficient Egyptian schools are in preparing well-cultured citizens, he showed the effect of the system of education and examinations on the creation of this situation, underlining

the importance of realizing integration between the machineries of culture and information and those of education.

The writer related the discussions on this subject which took place in the Symposium called for by the Arab Organization for Education, Culture and Sciences in Tripoli and reported the recommendations adopted by the Symposium for realizing integration between the school and centers of culture and the methods for such realization.

Other recommendations dealt with the relation between the school and the theatre and between youngsters and books. They also dealt with the increased interest in theatrical education and with the ways in which cultural integration could be realized in the field of information.

EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

29. Shenouda, Emile Fahmy, "Al-Tarbiyah Al-Idariyyah", (Administrative Education), "Sahifat Al-Tarbiyah", (Magazine of Education), 28th year, Issue No. 3, (June 1976), pp. 74-85.

The writer began his article with a definition of national planning and showed the importance of administrative organization in implementing the plan.

He described the role of an effective administrative machinery in ensuring a successful overall development plan, whether in developed or in underdeveloped countries.

Pointing to the shortcomings of the present administrative machinery, the writer described the condition of the administrative machinery during the time of the Ottoman and French imperialism in the first half of the Nineteenth Century, under the era of British occupation and under the Revolution.

The writer went on to describe the relation between public administration and administrative education on the one hand, between public administration and democracy on the other, enumerating the bases for ensuring democracy in administrative education.

After indicating the relation between administrative education and the development of administrative experience, the writer

concluded his article relating the constituents of administrative expertise.

30. Fahmi, Emile, "Al-Riqabah ala Al-Idarah Al-Ta'limiyyah; Al-Waqi' Wal-Islah", (Control of the Educational Administration; Realities and Reform), Cairo, the Anglo-Egyptian Bookshop, 1976. 100 pages.

In his introduction, the author explained the importance of educational administration in increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of education. He also showed the requirements for the rationalization of educational administration.

The text of the book is subsequently divided into six chapters. Chapter 1 deals with the introduction of controls over the educational administration, giving a definition of controls and relating their history and aims.

The second chapter deals with the central controls exercised over the educational administration at all levels, beginning with the ministerial controls down to the control over Departments of Students' Affairs and Examinations.

Chapter 3 is concerned with decentralized controls, over the educational administration, beginning with the controls exercised by Directorates of Education down to the various control measures exercised by the different sections of the Directorates over activities and examinations.

The fourth chapter is devoted to controls of a procedural nature in all levels, beginning with school headmasters.

In the fifth chapter, the author deals with external controls over educational administration, such as the popular control, the legislative control, the control exercised by the Syndicate of Teaching Professions, judicial control and control by the State Audit Bureau and the Central Agency for Organization, and public Administration.

The sixth and last chapter explains the methods for reforming control measures applied to the educational administration.

A list of Arabic and foreign reference books consulted by the author appears at the end of the book.

EDUCATIONAL BODIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

31. Ouda, Mahmoud Aref, "Al-Majlis Al-'Ala Lil-Jami'at", (The Supreme Council for Universities), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 7427, (April 7, 1976), p. 12.

After showing the role of the Supreme Council for Universities in formulating the educational policy for all stages, the writer urged the Council to devote his attention to catching up with the world scientific progress, leaving for the respective Faculty and University Councils all matters connected with faculties.

The writer went on to say that with the increase in the number of Supreme Council members, educational planning received objective discussion.

Concluding his article, the writer reviewed the problems which await a decisive word on the part of the Supreme Council, such as the mass enrolment in universities against scarce facilities, the shortage in provincial universities' teaching bodies and the determination of the relations between the various machineries engaged in educational planning.

32. Dimitri, Adib, "Niqabat Al Mu'allimeen Wa-Qadiyyat Al-Dimoqratiyyah", (The Teachers Association and the Democratic Cause), "Al-Tali'ah" magazine, 12th year, Issue No. 4, (April 1976), pp. 64-67.

Following an introductory note on the large multitude of teachers who are active members in the Teachers' Association, the writer related the history of the Association since it was formed as early as the beginning of the Twentieth Century, pointing to its role in the 1919 Revolution and the role of the Teachers' Journal in consolidating the principles of liberty and democracy.

The writer then described the attitude of colonialism and the Royal palace towards the Teachers' Association and other guilds following the assassination of the Sirdar (the British Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian Army) on November 19, 1924.

He went on to review in figures the Associations' budgets, showing its various sources of revenue and expenditure. He

explained the teachers' role in reforming the conditions of the Association.

The writer concluded his article by stressing the need for amending the Associations' Law, unifying the ranks of teachers, discarding rifts and partisanships and inviting teachers' representatives to take part in drawing up the general policy of education.

33. Youssef, Abdul Aziz, "Qanun Niqabat Al-Mihan Al-Ta'limiyah fil-Mizan", (The Teachers' Association's Law in the Balance), "Sahifat Al-Tarbiyah", (Magazine of Education), 28th year, Issue No. 3, (June 1976), pp. 16-23.

Following an introduction on the extent of interest shown by teachers in transforming the entire shape of their professional guild, the writer revealed the passive aspects of their present Association, whether as to its formation, or as to the division of teachers into categories according to their academic qualifications or as regards the Associations' non-compliance with the laws and regulations governing its activities.

The writer said that the new law of the Teachers' Association should provide for an equal representation rate for all present categories, for the manner in which each category of teachers may elect its representations in the Associations' various formations. The law should also provide for the payment of a fixed permanent pension to every teacher and the Association's fund should be subjected to the control of the State Audit Bureau.

34. Kambar, Mahmoud, "Niqabat Al-Mu'allimin bayna Al-Naqd Wal-Naqdh", (The Teachers' Association: Criticism vs. Destruction), "Sahifat Al-Tarbiyah" (Magazine of Education), 28th year, Issue No. 3, (June 1976), pp. 45-50.

The article began with an introduction on the importance of free expression in all labor union activities, giving examples from the history of labor unions in Egypt at the beginning of the Twentieth Century.

After explaining the concept of labor unions in our present age, the writer criticized the currently prevailing conditions in the Teachers' Association of Egypt from two aspects, namely: the Associations' relationship with the government and the attitude of the Administration towards the Association.

The writer showed how teachers are affected by those who occupy influential positions in determining the policy of the profession. He also described the attitude of certain elements who are taking advantage of the Association, explaining, as well the attitude of the opposition vis-a-vis the Association.

35. Hitta, Mohamed Kamel, "Niqabat Al-Mu'allimeen Fi Khams Sanawat (1972-1976)", (The Teachers' Association in Five Years: 1972-1976), Cairo, The Teachers' Association, (1976), 237 pages.

The document began with a review of the problems of teachers towards the solution of which the Teachers' Association has contributed as well as a review of the services rendered by the Association.

It reproduced the reports submitted by the Association's Board of Directors to its General Assembly on the Association's activities during the five years in question.

A number of annexes are appended to this document, including an illustrated review of the Association's activities and a guide to the Teachers' Hospital.

Other supplements contain a statement on the system of pensions paid by the Association, a resolution by the Minister in charge of Administrative Development recognizing diplomas, a list of the Members of the Board of the Association and a statement on the Association's budgets over the five years under study.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCES

36. Ijtima' Al-Majlis Al-A'la Lil-Jami'aat, (Meeting of the Supreme Council of Universities), Cairo, (April 15, 1976),

"Qararat Al-Jalsah 243", (Resolutions of Session No. 243),
Cairo, Supreme Council of Universities, 1976; 8 pages +
attachment.

The document reviewed the subjects brought up for discussion
in the meeting of the Supreme Council of Universities and the
resolutions adopted in that meeting.

These resolutions are aimed at overcoming the obstacles
which confront general and technical secondary education
and to link both systems of education with universities.

They also relate to the suggested appropriations for the
universities' 5-year plan (1976-1980) and how these alloca-
tions are to be distributed among the different universities.

A further resolution deals with the conditions governing the
medical treatment of university teaching bodies outside the
country.

Another resolution deals with the creation of some new
faculties in various universities.

The document ended with a list naming the new faculties whose
creation was approved in this meeting of the Supreme Council
of Universities.

EDUCATIONAL DOCUMENTATION

37. A.R.E., The National Centre for Educational Research,
Documentation and Educational Information Agency, "Documenta-
tion and Educational Information Agency in Egypt", Cairo,
1976. 10 pages.

Following a background note on the creation and development
of the Documentation and Educational Information Agency since
1956 and until it was annexed to the National Centre for
Educational Research in 1972, the document described the
Agency's organizational set-up and the manner in which its
library operates.

Reviewing the publications put out by the Agency from the
day of its inception, the document classified them into
periodicals and educational studies.

The document also reviewed the educational information media affiliated to the Agency and the services rendered by them, which include training, data cards and library card-catalogues.

An account is also given of the relations existing between the Agency and international and regional organizations and governmental bodies engaged in the fields of education and documentation in Arab and other countries.

The document ended with a review of some of the problems which the Agency faces.

EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION

38. Iskandar; Saad Yassin, "Istikhdam Baramij Al-Television Al-Masaiyyah", (Utilization of Evening Television Programs); "Sahifat Al-Maktabah", (Library Magazine), Vol. 8, Issue No. 2, (April 1976), pp. 20-35.

Following an introduction stressing the importance of this article and underlining the significance of educational television programs which differ from the morning programs, the writer reviewed the facts contained in his article and explained the method of research used in carrying out his survey.

The writer went on to deal with the volume of the sample utilized in his survey, the form used for statistical research and analysis purposes and the outcome of his survey. In this connection, he dealt with the percentage of girl students who watch the educational television programs, the educational material used in evening television programs and the extent of benefit derived from evening programs.

Concluding his research, the writer summarized his findings and advanced suggestions and recommendations.

Fifteen statistical tables are included in this research illustrating the findings obtained from the survey which the author conducted among boy and girl students in some primary schools.

ERADICATION OF ILLITERACY

39. Hassan; Dorriyah, "Al-Ummiyyah...Ila Mata?", (Illiteracy... Till When?), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8167, (May 7, 1976), p. 5.

In her introductory note, the writer stressed the importance of education in the building of a modern State, uplifting the standard of farmers and workers and improving the quality of production. She related the efforts exerted by the State for the eradication of illiteracy among dropouts from primary schools, also showing the importance of wiping out illiteracy among adults so that the much-desired modern technology would prove successful once introduced into agriculture and economy.

The writer mentioned the industrial, social, economic and religious factors which gave rise to a movement of adult education and suggested the payment of incentives to farmers and workers who become literate.

Concluding her article, she described the role of the National Council for Education in planning a new national policy for fighting illiteracy.

40. Abboud, Abdul Ghani, "Al-Tarbiyah Wa-Mahw Al-Umiyyah Al-Ideolojiyyah", (Education and the Eradication of Ideological Illiteracy), "Ta'lim Al-Jamahir" magazine, 3rd year, Issue No. 6, (May 1976), pp. 23-41.

The writer started off with definitions of the terms used in the title of his article. He explained the meaning of education, illiteracy, ideology and eradication of ideological illiteracy, then explained the past and present experience in wiping out ideological illiteracy, showing the relation between education and literacy campaigns and between Islamic heritage and the fighting of illiteracy.

Dealing with the present approach of Muslims to the problem of eradicating illiteracy, the writer described the campaigns launched by the contemporary world and showed the role of indirect educational media in wiping out illiteracy in capitalist and socialist communities.

Talking on illiteracy in the Arab World, he showed how widespread it has become and predicted the future of this problem in Arab countries.

Concluding his article, the writer dealt with the future of wiping out ideological illiteracy in the Arab World.

A list of the references consulted by the writer in his research is given at the end of the article.

EXAMINATIONS

41. Hanna, Milad, "Wizarah In'-Imtihanat Wal-Ijazah Al-Saifiyyah", (A Ministry for Examinations and the Summer Holiday), "Al-Gumhuriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8216, (May 25, 1976), p. 5.

Beginning his article, the writer related the practice some thirty years ago when teachers and students were granted summer holidays similar to all other sectors in the state. He called for a consideration of this system, saying that university education in Egypt is concentrated in 21 to 26 weeks per year. He explained how this state affects the health and nervous system of students, drawing a comparison between conditions in Egypt and the practice in European, American and Soviet universities.

Commenting on examinations, the writer pointed out the shortcomings of the present system, adding that this system keeps universities as well as the Ministry of Education permanently busy.

Concluding his article, he said that the role of the National Council for Education is to find ways and means for solving these two problems, i.e., examinations and summer holidays.

42. Abdul Kader, Mohamed Zaki, "Hafit 'an Al-Shabab Wal-Imtihanat", (A Talk on Youth and Examinations): "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 7466, (May 24, 1976), p. 12.

Beginning his article, the writer explained how a student's inclinations and readiness influences learning in the various stages of education.

Following a review of some of the passive aspects of the present examination system in Egypt, he added that these aspects have resulted in cheat in examinations, and in resorting to private tutoring throughout all stages of education, particularly in the university stage.

The writer went on to explain the reasons for the heavy demand on private tutoring by university students, showing its impact on the cultural and academic standard of university graduates.

Concluding his article, he pointed to the means which would assist in overcoming this problem in all stages of education, more specifically in the university stage.

Examinations, Statistics of

43. A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Directorate General for Statistics and Computers, "Cumulative Results of Final Examinations in the First and Second Sessions in the Various Stages of Education in 1975/76", Cairo, 1976. 12 stencil pages.

Following an introduction on the significance of examination results to those who plan educational policies, those who are interested in educational affairs and those who are working in the field of educational research, this Statistical Bulletin divided its material into twelve statistical tables dealing with the following subjects: final examination results in first and second year preparatory; final examination results in the first and second year (literary and scientific branches); final examination results in the different years of technical education (industrial, technical industrial, agricultural and commercial); and, lastly, final examination results in the different years of men and women teacher training colleges.

EXPERIMENTAL SCHOOLS

44. 'Eryan, Mahmoud, "Madrasat Al-Mustaqbal; Maza bad Najah Al-Tajribiyyah Al-Muwahhadah", (The School of the Future, What after the successful Establishment of a Unified Experimental School?), "Al-Ra'ied" Magazine of teachers, 21st year, Issue No. 2, (June 1976), pp. 24-27.

The writer began his article with a description of the 8-year school as a new experiment in the field of compulsory education, relating how it started, the stages through which it has passed, the certificate it grants upon completion of studies and the number of classes and pupils in it.

Reviewing the curricula of the school, the writer showed the extent of interest it shows in modern mathematics, polytechnics, mining and electrical and mechanical engineering.

After explaining to what extent theoretical studies are linked to practical studies in this school, he discussed the system of oral and written examinations adopted by this school and the schools' philosophy of education.

In conclusion, the writer mentioned the extent to which this school is linked to the village and town, also talking on the future of its graduates.

FACULTIES AND UNIVERSITIES

45. El-Sebaei, Labib, "Al-'Ashwaiyyah fil-Jami'at Al-Iqlimiyyah; Qadiyyah Jami'iyyah", (Haphazardness in Provincial Universities; A University Issue), "Al-Ahram Al-Iqtisadi" Magazine, Issue No. 496, (April 15, 1976), pp. 26-27.

The writer began his article with a review of the provincial universities and faculties which are to be established in some Governorates having been approved by the Supreme Council for Universities.

He proceeded to show the inadequacies in establishing these universities and faculties, saying that the sectors of employment have no need for the graduates of the majors created in these new universities while faculties of education and higher institutes of education are much in demand and should be expanded.

After enumerating the inadequacies in academic possibilities, university buildings and basic requirements, the writer remarked that the new universities are not linked to the environment adding that more emphasis should be laid on equipping existing universities in provinces rather than building new ones.

46. El-Sebaei, Labib, "Mashakil Al-Kulliyyat indama Unaqishuha Al-Tullab; Qadiyyah Jami'iyah", (Faculty problems when Discussed by Students; A University Issue), "Al-Ahram Al-Iqtisadi" magazine, Issue No. 498, (May 15, 1976), pp. 36-37.

Beginning his article, the writer reviewed the stipulations contained in the Law governing universities in connection with the convocation of academic conferences in each faculty and the manner in which such conferences are organized.

He showed the importance of the conference held by Cairo University Faculty of Medicine being the first experiment of its kind and explained its aims.

He quoted the comments made by the Dean on the basic subjects discussed in the conference, dealing with curricula, fixing a number of lectures for each course, practical and clinical training, development of examination systems, reference books, libraries and documentation.

Concluding his article, the writer emphasized the fact that students took part in this conference, referring to the subjects raised for discussion and the commentaries made by some professors on these subjects.

47. Fayed, Youssef Abdul Meguid, "Jami'at Iqlimiyyah Da'ifah", (Poor provincial Universities), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 7480, (June 8, 1976), p. 5.

At the beginning of his article, the writer referred to the phenomenon of establishing faculties of education in the main cities of the Governorates to serve as nuclei for the eventual establishment of provincial universities in these governorates.

Pointing to the shortage in teaching bodies, the writer said that transferring professors from central universities to provincial universities solves the problems of neither of them and results in weakening the academic standard in central universities.

According to the writer, the practical method for overcoming the problem of shortage in general education teachers, is through providing some educational courses to graduates of the faculties of science and arts, thus enabling them to work as qualified teachers.

He also suggested better pay to teachers as an encouragement for university graduates to join the teaching profession.

Administration and Organization

48. Abdul Bari, Anwar, "Al-Fasl Al-Dirasi Al-Wahid Fashil", (The One Semester System Is a Failure), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8144, (April 14, 1976), p. 5.

Beginning his article, the writer reviewed the opinions calling for the abolition of the 2-semester system in Egyptian universities, giving the reasons justifying these views.

Following an enumeration of the causes which led to the failure of the 2-semester system in Egyptian universities, the writer explained why this system has been successfully applied in the universities of England and the United States.

The writer went on to give an account of the outcome of this experiment in the Faculties of Agriculture in Egypt, explaining the reasons which led to the failure of the 1-semester system in Egypt.

Concluding his article, the writer reviewed his own recommendations in this respect.

49. Maklad, Ismail Sabri, "Al-Infital Al-'Ilmi Wal-Biruqratiyyah fil-Jami'aat", (The Scientific Open-Door Policy and Bureaucracy in Universities), "Al-Ahram Al-Iqtisadi" magazine, Issue No. 498, (May 15, 1976), pp. 20-21 + 28.

Having defined the scientific open-door policy and showed its impact on the sciences developed by universities and centers of scientific research and on the technological revolution, the writer described the characteristics of the scientific mentality which runs the university as a scientific edifice.

The writer went on to describe Egypt's position vis-a-vis scientific progress in the technological age, showing how science can contribute towards the solution of Egypt's problems.

After showing the extent of inadequacies suffered by universities and specialized centers of scientific research, the writer pointed to the impact of bureaucracy in this respect.

The writer went on to describe the various aspects of the problem of bureaucracy in Egyptian universities, calling for an effort to underline this problem and change the entire philosophy of the educational process, adding that a new policy for incentives should be adopted and a free hand should be given to the scientific departments in the various faculties in everything connected with their scientific activities.

Faculties and Universities, Curricula of

50. El-Sebaei, Labib, "Tatweer Al-Manahij Al-Jami'iyah bayna Al-Mazhar Wal-Jawhar; Qadiyyah Jami'iyah", (Development of University Curricula: Outward Appearance VS. Essence; A University Issue), "Al-Ahram Al-Iqtisadi" magazine, Issue No. 500, (June 15, 1976), pp. 36-37.

After underlining the important role played by the technical committees which the Supreme Council for Universities is constituting to revise academic programs and curricula, the writer described the teaching method followed in Egyptian and Arab universities, explaining why it was adopted in the past and giving the reasons which render it unacceptable at present, calling for a radical change in university education.

Reviewing the features of the desirable change, the writer dealt with the cultural programs required by students, saying that narrow specialization in curricula should be avoided and specialized studies affiliated to universities should be instituted in which post-graduates may enrol. He also dealt with changing the teaching method in universities.

In conclusion, the writer enumerated the advantages which would be realized as a result of such change.

Educational Planning

51. Hammam, Hammam Mohamed, "Al-Bahth' an Hulul Waqi'iyyah Lil-Mushkilah; Qadiyyah Jami'iyyah", (In Search of Realistic Solutions for the Problem; A University Issue), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 102nd year, Issue No. 32646, (April 28, 1976), p. 7.

Following an introduction on the vital importance of sciences and scientific research to the open-door policy and the role of universities in this respect, the writer showed the effect of bad planning on universities and how it gives rise to certain problems from which universities are suffering. He cited these problems, dealing with each.

The writer went on to discuss the realistic approach to planning giving a definition of the realistic approach and discussing the relation between expenditure and proceeds, the mounting costs of construction and the inadequate budgetary appropriations allocated for members of the teaching body, resulting in their emigration.

He later discussed the manner whereby universities could be efficiently run and the policy of spending on scientific research in universities, concluding his article with a discussion of university administration policies, with special emphasis on the need for creating a board of trustees and a board of directors to run the university.

52. Hatem, Abdul Kader, "Hasihi hiya Al-Haqayiq 'an Al-Takhtit Lil-Jami'at fi Misr", (Here are the Facts about Planning for Universities in Egypt); "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 7449, (May 3, 1976), p. 5.

Following an introduction on the National Specialized Councils, their functions and affiliations, the writer explained their role in drawing up a national policy and in planning for national projects.

He went on to show how the creation of the National Council for Education has contributed to a coordinated and concerted action between the Council and the executive bodies. He also explained the Councils' role in making the independence of universities an established fact.

The writer showed the importance of taking a joint approach towards the solution of educational problems in Egypt, from the compulsory age up to the end of the university stage.

After enumerating the accomplishments of the Council in drawing up a policy for general education, university education and scientific research in Egypt, the writer mentioned the necessary planning involved.

53. El-Sebaei, Labib, "Talatat Ahdaf Lil-Khuttah Al-Khamsiyyah Lil-Jami'at", (Three Objectives for Universities' 5-Year Plan), "Al-Ahram Al-Iqtisadi" Magazine, Issue No. 499, (June 1, 1976), pp. 22-23.

As an introduction to his article, the writer reviewed the three principal objectives of the universities' 5-year plan which is expected to take its final form after some time.

Discussing the first objective of the drafted 5-year plan regarding extension of university education to a number of provinces in the Republic, the writer mentioned the new universities due to be established, the faculties annexed thereto and the Governorates in which some faculties will be built.

The second objective, dealing with expansion in admission into universities, was also discussed by the writer.

A review was then made by the writer of the third objective of the projected 5-year plan which seeks to improve the level of performance in the services rendered by universities.

Practical Education

54. Guirgis, Nagui Khalil, "Ahdaf Al-Tarbiyah Al-'Amaliyyah Bi-Kulliyyat Al-Tarbiyah Wa-Ahamm Al-Mushkilat allati Tuwajihuhah", (Aims of Practical Education in Faculties of Education and the Main Problems Encountered), Assiut, Department of Curricula and Teaching Methods of the Faculty of Education, Assiut University, 1976, 227 pages + annexes.

-Dissertation submitted to the Department of Curricula and Teaching Methods of the Faculty of Education, Assiut University for obtaining the degree of M.A.

This research falls into three parts encompassing eleven chapters.

The first part, consisting of three chapters, deals with the subject of the dissertation and the earlier research work pertaining to the same topic.

While the first chapter explained why this research is needed, chapter 2 reviewed earlier studies and research and chapter 3 explained the nature of the research and the student's method.

Part 2, consisting of the subsequent five chapters, dealt with practical education and its aims. Chapter 4 explained the concept and significance of practical education. The fifth chapter reviewed the scope of work and responsibilities of the teacher, while chapters 6 and 7 reviewed the role of the modern school in the society and in guiding and directing students.

Chapter 8 explained the aims of practical education in the faculties of education in the light of the role played by the teacher in modern schools.

The third part, englobing the last three chapters, dealt with the methods of research, the steps taken to write it and the results obtained from the statistical research and analysis of findings, all of which are interpreted by the student.

The writer concluded his dissertation with a summary of his conclusions and recommendations.

A bibliographical list of Arabic and foreign references and some annexes covering the questionnaires and statistical tables are appended to the dissertation.

Problems of

55. El-Sobaei, Labib, "Mushkilat Qadimah fi Intizar Al-Wizarah Al-Jadidah; Qadiyyah Jami'iyah", (Old Problems Awaiting the New Ministry, A University Issue); "Al-Ahram Al-Iqtisadi" Magazine, Issue No. 495, (April 1, 1976), pp. 26-27.

At the outset of his article, the writer stressed the importance of unifying supervision over both the Ministry of Higher Education and the Ministry of Education in the new Cabinet.

Reviewing problems of universities requiring decisive confrontation, the writer mentioned the over-crowdedness of students in universities, the acute shortage in teaching bodies and the inadequacy of university libraries, equipment, instruments and text books.

The writer concluded his article mentioning issues which require wide-ranging discussions to determine their trends.

Students' Accomplishment

56. El-Gammal, Abdul Azayem Abdul Moneim Mustafa, "Dirasah Lil-Ilaqah bayna ba'd Al-Muyul Al-Mihniyyah Wal-Tahsil Al-Dirasah Li-Tullab Qism Al-Riyadiyyat Bi-Kulliyatai Al-Tarbiyah Wal'-Uloom Bi-Assiut", (A Study of the Relationship between some Professional Aptitudes and the Scholastic Accomplishment of the Students in the Department of Mathematics of the Faculties of Education and Sciences in Assiut), Assiut, Department of Educational Psychology, Faculty of Education, Assiut University, 1976. 186 pages + annexes.

-Dissertation submitted to the Department of Educational Psychology of the Faculty of Education, Assiut University, for obtaining the degree of M.A.

Six chapters are included in this research.

The first chapter contained an introduction, followed by an explanation of the problem at hand, an indication of the significance of this research and a definition of the glossary and terms used.

Chapter 2 reviews the earlier studies published on the same subject, while the third chapter sets forth the writer's method and tools used in his research.

Chapter 4 is concerned with the conclusions reached by the author, while the fifth chapter analyses and interprets these conclusions.

The sixth and last chapter dealt with the studies, applications and educational recommendations derived from his research in addition to a bibliographical list of Arabic and foreign references consulted by the author.

A set of annexes are appended to the dissertation, including an English summary of the research, a test of professional aptitudes, a test of the initial mental abilities and a measurement for the socio-economic standard.

Teaching Bodies

57. Aref, Mahmoud, "Haza Al-Taqrir Al-Hamm", (This Important Report), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 7439, (April 22, 1976), p. 12.

In his article, the writer reviewed the highlights of a report prepared by a sub-committee of the Supreme Council for Universities headed by the President of Cairo University on the acute shortage of university teaching bodies and how the policy of loaning professors to foreign universities results in aggravating this problem.

The writer showed that free education has resulted in admitting an increasing number of students in universities, saying that the establishment of provincial universities has further aggravated the problem of faculty shortage.

The writer gave statistics showing the ratio between faculty and students in the various faculties of Cairo University to prove the shortage in teaching bodies, adding that such shortage results in retarding scientific research in Egyptian universities.

Concluding his article, the writer warned that any expansion in the loaning of university professors would seriously affect the future academic framework in Egypt.

58. El-Sebaei, Labib, "Masad Al-I'araat: Al-Mushkilah Wal-'Ilaj", (The Loaning Auction: The Problem and the Treatment), "Al-Ahram Al-Iqtisadi" Magazine, Issue No. 497, (May 1, 1976); pp. 26-27.

After describing the role of Egyptian university professors in Arab and African universities, the writer dealt with the proportion of the loaning problem as defined by the President of Cairo University and discussed the expansion in admission into Egyptian universities and in the building of new universities and faculties in Egypt and the mushrooming educational renaissance in Arab and African countries.

Pointing to the consequences of expanding the policy of loaning professors on qualifying academic staff, the writer reviewed some suggestions for the solution of this problem saying that a clear and permanent policy should be drawn up for loaning university professors to foreign universities.

59. Sarhan, Ahmed Ebada, "Al-Tariqah Al-Haliyyah Marfoudah", (The Present System is Rejected), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 7499, (June 30, 1976), p. 12.

Dealing with the present method of selecting university leaderships, the writer enumerated the evils of direct elections in general and of the method currently in use in Egypt in particular.

The writer went on to propose a new method for selecting university leaderships, saying that each leadership should have clear-cut specifications required in its occupant and laid down by a general assembly of professors. The Supreme Council for Universities would select university leaderships from among the professors possessing these specifications.

60. Abdul Kader, Mohamed Ahmed, "Al-Mu'eed Wa-Tariq Al-Ashwak", (The Demonstrator and the Thorny Path), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8137, p. 5.

The writer elaborated his views on the selection of university demonstrators, mentioning the conditions which should be fulfilled in demonstrators to ensure that their selection is appropriate, with special emphasis on the educational background of those selected.

He went on to list the problems standing in the way of demonstrators, mentioning in this respect the extent to which reference books and manuscripts are available.

He also dealt with the scholarships and fellowships and whether they are available locally and abroad. Likewise, he discussed the need for exchanging visits.

In conclusion, he cited a recommendation for overcoming all these and other problems, saying that this would result in uplifting the standard of university education and, consequently, the standard of university graduates.

HIGHER STUDIES

61. Ghobrial, Wahby, "Al-Dirasat Al-'Ulia Wal-'ilaqatuhoh Bi-Mashakil Al-Mujtama'", "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 102nd year, Issue No. 32646, (April 28, 1976), p. 7.

Having summarized an earlier article published in the same newspaper in Issue No. 32640 (April 22, 1976) on higher studies in Egypt, the writer outlined his own views on scientific research, indicating its bearing on solving society's problems.

Pointing to the difficulty of dictating a certain research on a student, the writer explained the procedure adopted in foreign universities in this connection, saying that a large number of the scientific research conducted in Egypt deals with social problems, but lack any prior planning. He explained the reasons for this state of affairs.

Concluding his article, the writer mentioned the requirements of higher studies in Egypt, being languages, libraries, documentation centers and professors.

HISTORY, TEACHING OF

62. Radwan, Brince Ahmed, "Al-Ittijahat Al-Hadithah Fi Tadris Al-Tarikh Wa-Dawr Al-Maktabah Al-Madrasiiyyah Fi Tahqiqiha", (Modern Trends in the Teaching of History and the Role of the School Library in this Respect), "Sahifat Al Maktabah", (Library Magazine), Vol. 8, Issue No. 2, (April 1976), pp. 55-62.

At the beginning of his article, the writer stressed the importance of linking history to literature, explaining the

manner in which such linkage could be achieved through the teaching of history. He cited examples obtained from the teaching of Egypt's ancient and contemporary history.

Likewise, the writer underlined the need for linking history to fine arts, explaining how fine arts could be employed to clarify any difficulty resulting from the verbal explanation of historical subjects and also to evaluate the inter-relations between the important ages of history. Examples demonstrating the artistic works employed in this field were mentioned.

Concluding his article, the writer pointed to the role of the library saying that libraries should incorporate audio-visual aids to assume a comprehensive nature. Teachers of History and librarians, he said, should play their role in order to ensure that libraries succeed in performing their function.

HOME ECONOMICS

63. Soliman, Saadiyyah, "Majalat Wa-Furas Al-'Amal Li-Darisat Al-Iqtisad Al-Manzili Haliyyan Wa-Mustaqbalan", (Spheres and Opportunities of Work before Graduates of Home Economics Institutes, Now and in the Future), "Sahifat Al-Tarbiyah", (The Magazine of Education), 28th year, Issue No. 2, (April 1976), pp. 72-76.

In her introduction to this article, the writer mentioned that some arts and sciences overlap with home economics. She reviewed the branches and trends of home economics, explaining the old and new concepts of this type of education.

The writer went on to say that the only work opportunity open before graduates of home economics institutes in the past was that of teaching, whereas today, graduates have broader opportunities of work. They now work as teachers, as proponents of home economics culture, as nutrition experts and as employees in hotels, restaurants and different ministries.

Concluding her article, she discussed future opportunities of work before graduates of these institutes saying that the present economic open door policy would have its bearing on creating new work opportunities in addition to the existing spheres.

HOME WORK

64. El-Laqani, Ahmed Hussein, "Al-Wajib Al-Manzili; Tashkhis Wa-'Ilaj"; (Home Work; Diagnosis and Treatment), "Sahifat Al-Tarbiyah", (The Magazine of Education), 28th year, Issue No. 2, (April 1976), pp. 63-71.

Following an introduction on Egypt's retardedness in keeping abreast with advanced countries as a result of its clinging to the past, the writer described the measures taken by advanced countries during the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries, either in absorbing all children in primary education or in surmounting all educational problems. He explained the steps which Egypt should take in order to catch up with these countries.

The writer went on to comment on home work in its present form as one of the educational problems from which the primary school pupil is suffering. He mentioned the factors which gave birth to this problem, dealing in particular with: the problem of crowding the curricula with numerous facts and information, the excessive amount of home work which the pupil takes home, the school's attitude towards the home on the assumption that it is capable of assuming the educational responsibility, the pupil's attitude towards home work as a source of compensation and avoidance of punishment, the fact that present day education depends on indoctrination of a sizeable amount of facts and information to pupils thus occupying their time with memorization, the present form of examinations as the principal yardstick for judging pupils and the fact that education is confined to school with full disregard to the numerous other social sources and possibilities.

In conclusion, the writer reviewed suggestions which he deemed appropriate for solving this problem both in the short and long run.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

65. Mahdi, Mahmoud, "Tariq Al-Fanniyyeen; Al-Waqi'Wal-Amal", (The Path of Technicians; Realities and Hopes), by Mahmoud Mahdi et al, "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 102nd year, Issue No. 32644, (April 26, 1976), p. 3.

Following an introduction on the standard of industrial school graduates in all majors, the writers explained the

system of admission and syllabus in industrial schools, pointing to their shortcomings and calling for a reconsideration of this system.

The writers proceeded with a discussion on the inadequacies suffered by these schools, dealing with workshops, curricula, text books and training programs. They further pointed to the shortage in their teaching staff in general and in teachers of cultural subjects in particular, explaining the problems they face.

In conclusion, the article showed how all these problems reflect on the standard of industrial school graduates.

66. A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Directorate-General for Industrial Education, "Report on Industrial Schools: Types and Extent of Development", Cairo, 1976, 8 typewritten pages.

-Report submitted to the Documentation and Educational Information Agency in preparation for the Conference on General Education in Geneva.

At its outset, the Report reviewed the aims of technical education, then dealt with the industrial secondary stage (3-year system), showing its aims, duration of study and conditions of admission. It gave the number of industrial secondary schools for boys and the students in each of their three years during 1974/75 and 1975/76, drawing a comparison between both years.

The Report also dealt with industrial secondary schools for girls, indicating the number of girl students in each of the three years.

It also reported the existing majors in this stage as well as in its various branches.

Regarding technical and industrial schools (5-year system), the Report described their aims, duration of study and conditions of admission, giving an account of the schools belonging to this system and the number of students enrolled therein distributed according to classes, with an indication of the degree of their expansion in 1975/76 as compared to the preceding year. It also mentioned the existing majors in these schools, the methods of students evaluation and the incentives

paid to them together with the conditions governing payment of these incentives. The Report further described the Ministry's plan for expanding this type of schools.

In conclusion, the Report reviewed some trends for developing plans and curricula of industrial education in the various majors. It also described the progress made in linking these industrial schools to production sectors.

ISLAMIC EDUCATION

67. El-Kadi, Ali, "Dynamikiyyat Al-Tarbiyah Al-Islamiyyah", (Dynamics of Islamic Education), "Sahifat Al-Tarbiyah", (Magazine of Education), 28th year, Issue No. 3, (June 1976), pp. 92-97.

Following an introduction on the most vital aims of Islam in removing the barriers standing in the way of man's endeavors to fulfill his mission in life, the writer described the elements of dynamics in Islamic education, showing how Islam seeks to build the soul from the inside and describing the Islamic method of education which transforms the subconscious feeling of religious belief into a realistic behavioral movement.

According to the writer, aesthetic taste is the most important factor in the dynamics of Islamic education. To substantiate his views, the writer reproduced citations from Quraanic verses and from the prophet's Tradition in addition to quotations from the writings of orientalist and western authors on this subject.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

See: 70, 84

MATHEMATICS

68. A.R.E.; Ministry of Education, Office of the Adviser for Mathematics, "What Is New in the Field of Mathematics in 1975/76?", Cairo, 1976, 2 stencil pages.

-Report submitted to the Documentation and Educational Information Agency in preparation for the Conference on General Education in Geneva.

The Report gave an account of the accomplishments made in the field of mathematics in the various stages of education.

As regards the primary stage, the Report described the steps taken in schools where modern mathematics experimentation is under way, including the compilation of text books and the formulation of developed curricula in conformity with the recommendations adopted by the Expanded Committee on the Development of Mathematics. It described the programs prepared for training primary, preparatory and secondary education inspectors and senior inspectors on modern mathematics teaching methods so that they, in turn, would train teachers in the various Educational Directorates.

The Report also mentioned the number of text books written or being written for each of the primary, preparatory and secondary stages in schools where traditional mathematics is taught.

It further described the training programmes for mathematics already completed, giving the number of trainees both among teachers and inspectors who received their training during the summer vacation.

MEMORIZATION

69. Ahmed, Mohamed Abul Ela, "Al-Istizkar Al-Jayyed", (Healthy Memorization), "Sahifat Al-Maktabah", (Library Magazine), Vol. 8, Issue No. 2, (April 1976), pp. 11-19.

After showing the importance of studying one's lessons in a healthy manner, the writer described the bases on which the process of memorization depends.

He went on to mention the direct and deferred or indirect memorization, explaining the factors influencing them and showing how fatigue, mental health, the place of study and the individual differences would affect healthy study.

Concluding his article, the writer mentioned things which students should avoid in their study and in the period directly preceding examinations and also during the time allotted for the examination.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, ORGANIZATION OF

70. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws and Regulations. "Ministerial Resolution No. 96 Dated May 2, 1976 in Connection with the Functions and Powers of the Main Cabinet of the Ministry of Education", Cairo, Cabinet of the Minister, Ministry of Education, 1976. 62 pages.

This Resolution falls into three articles and an annex.

Article 1 specifies the functions and powers of the various departments in the main cabinet of the Ministry of Education as listed in the annex.

Article 2 determines the responsibilities of the Directors of the Directorates General.

The third article deals with the implementation of the Resolution and repeals any other resolutions or provisions to the contrary.

The Annex divides the various councils, departments and directorates of the Ministry's main cabinet into seven sectors, defining the functions and powers of each. These sectors are: the Minister's Cabinet, the Plan and Follow-up Sector, the Primary Education Sector, the Preparatory and Secondary Education Sector, the Technical Education Sector, the Foreign Cultural Relations Sector, the Central Services Sector and, lastly, the Financial and Administrative Affairs Sector.

An organizational chart of the main cabinet of the Ministry of Education is also appended to the Resolution.

NURSERIES

71. Hosn Shah; "Inshaa Madrasat Hadanah Mumusajjiyyah Li-Atfalina Al-Mu'awwqeen", (Establishment of a Model Nursery for our

Handicapped Children), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 7433, (April 15, 1976), p. 12.

Following a review of the opinion of a headmistress of a nursery school on the importance of establishing a nursery school for handicapped children, the writer defined the term "handicapped children" and related the interest shown in them, mentioning the obstacles which stand in the way of their admission into nursery schools intended for normal children.

The writer described an experiment with handicapped children to prove that the interest shown in them contributes to their distinction over their normal colleagues.

She related the curricula and teaching methods in nursery schools which advanced countries offer to handicapped children, concluding her article with suggestions which could be adopted in Egypt in this respect.

ONE-CLASS SCHOOLS

72. El-Kassas, Mohamed, "Kafr El-Shaikh Tabdaa Nizam Al-Fasl Al-Wahed Li-Muwajahat Mushkilat Mahw Al-Ummiyyah", (Kafr El-Sheikh Adopts the System of One-Class to Confront the Problem of Illiteracy), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 102nd year, Issue No. 32645, (April 27, 1976), p. 9.

At the outset of his article, the writer reported the resolution adopted by Kafr El-Shaikh Governorate's Supreme Committee for Combatting Illiteracy to commence the one-class system experiment, indicating the reasons for adopting this resolution and the aims sought by the experiment.

After discussing the facets of the experiment, its place and teachers, the writer mentioned the vital conditions which teachers selected for teaching in these classes should fulfil.

He explained the system of study in these classes and the incentives given to those engaged in teaching, mentioning, in conclusion, the conditions of enrolment in these classes and the procedures for supervising and administering the experiment.

PARENTS AND CHILDREN

73. El-Messiri, Amal Mohamed El-Sayyed, "Al-Muqawwimat Wal-Awamil Al-Muathirah Fil-'Ilaqat Al-Mutabadalah bayna Afrad Al-Ussrah", (Considerations and Factors Influencing the Inter-relationships between the Members of a Family); "Sahifat Al-Tarbiyah" (Magazine of Education), 28th year, Issue No. 3, (June 1976), pp. 86-91.

Reviewing the considerations and factors which influence the inter-relationships within the family, the writer dealt with: the economic factors, the home and the hygienic, social, psychological and religious considerations.

Discussing the inter-relationships between the members of a family, the writer showed how the size of a family affects such relationships and related the difficulties which stand in the way of any understanding among the members of a family.

Concluding her article, the writer described the features of the inter-relationships within a family, pointing to the mother's role in creating a spirit of love and affection between the father and the child since his birth.

74. Ismail, Hanafi Mahmoud Imam, "Athar Ittijahat Al-Walidain 'ala Tawafuq Al-Abnaa", (Effect of Paternal Trends on Children's Coherence), Assiut, Department of Educational Psychology, Faculty of Education, Assiut University, 1976, 178 pages + annexes.

-Dissertation submitted to the Department of Educational Psychology of the Faculty of Education, Assiut University, for obtaining the degree of M.A.

This dissertation is divided into six chapters.

Chapter 1, which includes the introduction, sets forth the aims of the research, stresses its significance and explains its variables, assumptions, presuppositions and definitions.

The second chapter analyses earlier studies on the same subject, whether in Arabic or in foreign languages.

In Chapter 3, the writer explained his method, described the sample used in the research, the tools utilized and the statistical approach adopted in his study.

While the fourth chapter reviewed the results reached by the writer, Chapter 5 analyzed these conclusions and the sixth chapter contained a summary of the research together with educational applications and other fields of study which may develop from this research.

A list of Arabic and English references is given at the end of the research in addition to a set of annexes which included an illustrated intelligence test, a scale for the socio-economic standard, a personality test for the preparatory and secondary stages, a measurement of paternal trends as comprehended by children and a yardstick for the family's general cultural knowledge.

PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION

75. Taher, Salah, "Al-Ta'lim Wal-Falsafah Al-Jadidah", (Education and the New Philosophy), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 102nd year, Issue No. 32645, (April 27, 1976), p. 7.

Following an introduction on the importance of the collective outlook for philosophers and artists, the writer indicated the extent to which the bringing up of a good citizen is connected with philosophy.

After discussing the philosophy of education in advanced countries and explaining the principles on which education in these countries rests, the writer mentioned the bases for combining both the collective and partial outlooks in education, stressing the importance of such combination.

The writer then described an exhibition for children's art which he visited in one of the schools, pointing to the teacher's role in developing the child's talent and in exemplifying the genius of childhood and citing the example of the art teacher in setting off children's imagination in this school.

76. El-Laqrani, Farouk Abdul Hamid, "Khawater Tarbawiyah min Wahy Waraqit October", (Educational Ideas Inspired by the October Paper), "Sahifat Al-Tarbiyah", (The Magazine of Education), 28th year, Issue No. 2, (April 1976), pp. 20-25.

Beginning his article, the writer reviewed the broad fields covered by the October Paper which have direct bearing on man. He described the relationship between educational trends and man who is the principal factor in effecting any change and realizing progress.

He went on to advance some educational thoughts inspired by the October Paper, discussing in this connection the impact of education on the armed forces following the 1976 set-back and the emergence of power centers as described in the October Paper. The writer explained how power centers among senior educational officials blocked the road before any change in the programs and methods of education.

Commenting on fear, he explained how its elimination results in educational progress. Dealing with Arab potential as a consequence of the October War, the writer showed how the possibilities of each community could be fully utilized if education is linked to the community's needs. He described how such linkage may be realized.

Among the thoughts inspired by the October Paper is the society's emancipation from all manifestations of humiliation to which citizens were exposed.

The writer went on to discuss examinations and guidance as two facets of education in Egypt, quoting the October Paper as supporting perpetual education and showing the inadequacy of the Ministry of Education's training programs in realizing this aim.

77. Ahmed, Salwa Shaaban, "Al-Tarbiyah Wa-Takamul Al-Shakhsiyyah", (Education and the integrated personality), "Sahifat Al-Tarbiyah", (Magazine of Education), 28th year, Issue No. 3, (June 1976), pp. 98-101.

Beginning her article, the writer explained the impact of education on the making of one's personality. She showed to what extent our concepts of education, which emphasize the rational and epistemological aspects, are inadequate, explaining the serious effects of devoting more attention to the rational aspect of personality formulation at the expense of the other aspects.

After mentioning the degree of association between the bodily, rational and epistemological components and the temperamental moral and environmental constituents, the writer concluded her article saying that scholars are divided over the relative importance of these components.

78. El-Negeihi, Mohamed Labib, "Falsafat Al-Tarbivah", (The Philosophy of Education), 2nd edition, Cairo, Said Raafat Bookshop, 1976. 313 pages.

In the introduction to his book, the author underlined the need for a philosophical and ethical basis on which the educational process in Egypt may be built and which corresponds to the principles and concepts of the society. He also explained the meaning of the philosophy of education.

The text of the book is subsequently divided into nine chapters.

Chapter 1 deals with philosophy in general and the relationship between education and philosophy.

The second chapter explains to what extent the philosophy of educational experience is required.

Chapter 3 defines educational experience, while the fourth, fifth and sixth chapters respectively deal with the concept of human nature, the philosophy of educational targets and the philosophy of thinking.

In Chapter 7, the author discusses the relationship between knowledge on the one hand and the mind and intelligence on the other.

The eighth chapter is concerned with the moral aspect of the philosophy of education, while the ninth and last is devoted to a discussion of aesthetic values.

A bibliographical list of Arabic and foreign reference books is appended to the book.

POST-GRADUATE STUDIES

79. Mahmoud, Zaki Naguib, "'An Al-Dirasat Al-'Ulia", (About Post-Graduate Studies), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, Vol. 102, Issue No. 32640 (April 22, 1976), p. 9.

As a prelude to his article, the writer mentioned that post-graduate studies in Egypt are not contributing to the solution of the society's problems, giving the reasons which led to such isolation.

Following an explanation of the manner in which students select their topics for post-graduate research, the writer mentioned the reasons why university professors have increasingly become unable to exercise close supervision over post-graduates.

The writer went on to describe the solid basis on which post-graduate studies should rest, giving examples of problems which students may select for their research.

In conclusion, the writer explained the type of relationship which would exist between the university and the society if men of research work on finding solutions for the society's problems.

80. Sarhan, Tarek, "Al-Dirasat Al-'Ulia inda Noqtat Al-Khatar", (Post-Graduate Studies at the Point of Danger), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 102nd year, Issue No. 32658, (May 10, 1976), p. 9.

Following a review of earlier articles on post-graduate education published in the same newspaper in issues No. 32640 of April 22, 1976 and No. 32646 of April 28, 1976, the writer said that post graduate education is interested in quantity rather than quality. He mentions the reasons for the cut-throat competition over academic degrees saying that degrees have become an end in themselves.

The writer enumerated the facilities extended by universities to men of research, talking on the expansion in appointing demonstrators and in establishing provincial universities.

After explaining the requirements for consolidating scientific research in Egypt, the writer mentioned a bunch of problems faced by men of research, pointing, in conclusion, to the methods whereby these problems may be overcome.

81. Nijm, Ahmed Hafez, "La Khaira fi 'Ilmin La Ufid Al-Mujtama'; Qadiyyat Al-Dirasat Al-'Ulia", (Futile is any Knowledge from which the Society Reaps no Dividends; The Case of Post-Graduate Studies), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 102nd year, Issue No. 32661, (May 13, 1976), p. 9.

Following an introduction on the beginnings of scientific research and its employment, since ancient times, in solving the society's problems, the writer substantiated his opinion with examples showing the extent to which Pharaohs employed scientific research in the service of the society, also employing it for the same purpose in recent and contemporary times.

He called for a controlled freedom enjoyed by scientific research and discussed methods for reforming post-graduate studies in Egypt. In this connection, he dealt with the creation of an independent university for post-graduate studies, mentioning the sections of study in the proposed university. He called for the creation of a center for data compilation in this university and explained the system of post-graduate studies to be followed in this university as well as the facilities on which such system would depend.

Lastly, the writer mentioned the manner in which these studies could be beneficially exploited.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS - EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

82. A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Directorate-General for Statistics and Computers, "Stationary Statistics on the Stage of Primary Education and Nurseries in the School Year 1975/76 as at November 15, 1975", Cairo, 1976, 29 stencil pages.

In the introduction to this document, agencies entrusted with statistics were said to have a responsibility towards educational planning.

Following an explanation of the data contained in the tables reproduced in this document, the tables themselves were given, being: a statistical table on nurseries divided according to Educational Directorates, cumulative statistics on primary education according to affiliations, cumulative statistics

on primary education according to Educational Directorates, cumulative statistics on free private primary education in the various Educational Directorates, cumulative statistics on free governmental and private education divided according to Educational Directorates, statistics on private non-subsidized primary schools, statistics on primary education according to service classes, statistics on primary education in foreign language schools (following the Egyptian curriculum), cumulative statistics on paid private primary education and, lastly, cumulative statistics on private education divided according to Educational Directorates.

PRIVATE EDUCATION

83. Mustafa, Abdul Rahman, "Maasat Fusul Al-Khadamat", (The Tragedy of Service Classes), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, Vol. 23, Issue No. 8132, (May 12, 1976), p. 5.

Following an account of the serious violations and irregularities which occurred in the service classes organized by the Arab Socialist Union, which irregularities were brought up by some Members of the People's Assembly in the meeting of the Assembly's Committee on Education, the writer reviewed the discussions which took place between the Members and the First Secretary of the Arab Socialist Union's Central Committee on these violations, giving the reasons for their aggravation.

Concluding his article, the writer called for separation of service classes from the Arab Socialist Union, supporting his views by the very laws and regulations of the Union which define its true functions and purposes.

84. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations..etc., "Circular No. 64 Dated May 26, 1976 in Connection with Service Schools and Classes", Cairo, Directorate-General for Private Education, Ministry of Education, 1976, 2 pages.

After describing the circumstances which led to the enrollment of large numbers of students in service classes, the Circular reviewed the recommendations of the committee formed for the purpose of enquiring into the causes of the low standard of teaching in these classes. These recommendations deal with

provision of the necessary material possibilities and equipment for the proper functioning of these classes, the availability of teachers and personnel, the methods for evaluating teachers and staff and the role of inspectors in this respect.

Other recommendations deal with the promotion of these classes and the guarantees for their systematic performance.

The Circular advanced, in conclusion, a recommendation addressed to those in charge of these schools.

PRIVATE TUTORING

85. Radwan, Mohamed Mahmoud, "Mushkilat Al-Durus Al-Khususiyyah", (Problem of Private Tutoring), "Al-Ra'ied" magazine of teachers, 21st year, Issue No. 2, (June 1976), pp. 15-17.

Beginning his article, the writer said that the whole idea of private tutoring in Egypt and in some Arab countries is different from that prevalent in other countries.

He described how the phenomenon of private tutoring is widespread in Egypt, and showed its bad consequences such as the financial burdens assumed by parents, the abolition of the principle of equal educational opportunities among students and the overburdening of teachers with these private lessons.

The writer went on to say that there are certain cases which call for private tutoring, adding that lessons so taught should be organized in such a manner as to suit these cases.

Explaining the circumstances and conditions which led to the widespread of private tutoring, the writer mentioned the educational system itself, the circumstances of education in schools and the financial position of teachers.

Concluding his article, he listed some recommendations and suggestions designed to overcome the problem of private tutoring.

PSYCHOLOGICAL EDUCATION, CURRICULA OF

86. El-Sharqawi, Hassan, "Al-Islam Wal-Tarbiyah Al-Nafsiyah", (Islam and Psychological Education), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8216 (June 25, 1976), p. 5.

Following an introduction on the importance of spreading psychological education in all institutes and schools, the writer pointed to the wrong hypotheses laid down by the modern concept of psychology.

He showed the difference between the new description of psychological diseases and their description as given in the Holy Quraan, showing how this would affect man's education and would have its bearing on the understanding of human personality.

In conclusion, the writer cited verses from the Holy Quraan for the guidance of those responsible for formulating the curriculum of psychology, so that this science would become an Islamic science and all its studies and research would be derived from one source, namely, the Holy Quraan. Its aim would be to understand man's soul, desires and sins.

READING

87. Abdul Halim, Sami, "Al-Madrasah Wa-Wasaiyl Al-I'lam fi Mahw Umriyyat Al-Muta'allimeen", (The School and the Information Media in Fighting the Illiteracy of the Educated), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 7457, (May 12, 1976), p. 5.

The writer began his article saying that the educated people are culturally illiterate and every effort should be made to fight this illiteracy and develop their general cultural knowledge.

He stressed the importance of inculcating in children love for reading, saying that attractive reading material should be provided to children in the form of well written, well printed and interesting books. He also pointed to the role of information media in presenting simplified cultural programs designed for children.

Concluding his article, the writer explained that in changing the present system of teaching, children would develop more interest in outside readings and in increasing their share of general cultural information.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

88. El-Sebaei, Labib, "Al-Tarbiyah Al-Diniyyah; Ma Howa Nassibuha fil-Madaras Wal-Jami'aat", (Religious Education; What is its Share in Schools and Universities?), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 102nd year, Issue No. 32697, (June 18, 1976), p. 12.

Following a review of the opinions of the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Higher Education, the President of Cairo University and the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Cairo University on teaching religious knowledge in universities, the writer showed the importance of their views to the development of universities.

The Deputy Prime Minister gave his opinion on the aims of religious education in universities, showing to what extent they differ from the aims of teaching religion in the secondary stage.

After defining religion, the president of Cairo University explained the methods of religious teaching in theoretical and practical faculties, saying that religious education should go parallel to technological progress, all within an Islamic framework.

The last opinion reviewed is that of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine who described the inadequacies of religious teaching in practical faculties, suggesting that the total grades in general secondary examinations should also include the grades obtained in religion.

89. El-Sebaei, Labib, "Al-Tarbiyah Al-Diniyyah, Ma Howa Nasibuhah fil-Madaris Wal-Jami'aat; Qadiyyah Lil-Munaqashah", (Religious Education: Its Role in Schools and Universities, a Case for Discussion), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 102nd year, Issue No. 32704, (June 25, 1976), p. 12.

Beginning his article, the writer reviewed the opinion of those who call for a religious education performed through other academic subjects and those who call for a proper place for religious education in schools and universities.

In an interview with the Rector of Al-Azhar University, he stressed the need for religious education to university youth, showing the share of each faculty of Islamic studies.

The writer further interviewed the Rector of Zagazig University who compared the interest shown in religious education to that shown in civics and sports in schools and universities.

Lastly, the Arab Socialist Union's Secretary for Religious Affairs was interviewed. After revealing the significance of religious education in universities, he pointed to the extent of negligence suffered by such education in Egyptian universities and drew a comparison between the practice in Egyptian Universities and that of the University of Kuwait.

SCHOOL AND SOCIETY

90. Mustafa, Hassan, "Al-Ta'loom Wal-Biyaah fi Sinaa", (Education and the Environment in Sinai), "Al-Ra'id" Magazine of teachers, 21st year, Issue No. 2, (June 1976), pp. 6-7.

As an introduction to his article, the writer discussed the social function and the socio-economic field of education. He also explained the relationship between education and the environment, showing to what extent education is linked to the social, economic and cultural environment in which it operates.

Following a description of the features of the environment in Sinai as a prerequisite for any system of education, the writer explained some of the basic trends in the educational planning for Sinai. Among these trends are: Sinai's self-reliance on its own people in performing education, provision of an integrated structure of education for Sinai region, formulating educational plans for Sinai within the framework of the Suez Canal Zone, moving educational services to the centers of communal groupings, adopting a system of integrated educational units, provision of housing facilities and services for the teaching staff and linking the curricula to the region's geography and history.

The writer concluded his article by stressing the importance of technical education.

SCHOOL HOLIDAYS

91. Shahine, Mayy, "Awladuna fil-Ijazah", (Our Children in Holiday), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 7448, (May 2, 1976), p. 12.

Beginning her article, the writer mentioned the state of tension through which students go through at the time of examination and how this is reflected on their parents.

She went on to discuss the problem of long summer holidays saying that the only thing awaiting students during these holidays is leisure and waste, adding that the scarcity of clubs and libraries aggravates the problem of leisure time.

The writer then reviewed suggestions for occupying students' leisure time in summer, through providing them with employment opportunities. She gave examples of job opportunities suitable for boys and other opportunities suitable for girls, explaining the benefits reaped by the nation and the students themselves from this type of summer work.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

92. A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Directorate-General of Educational Activities, Administration of School Libraries, "Report on School Libraries in 1975/76", Cairo, 1976, 7 typewritten pages.

Report submitted to the Documentation and Educational Information Agency in preparation for compiling the annual report on the development of education.

Following a definition of a school library, the Report reviewed the plans and accomplishments of the Ministry's Administration of School Libraries.

In this respect, the Report dealt with the books provided and recommendations communicated to school libraries by the

Administration. It also dealt with the Regulation governing school libraries, the field visits undertaken in the course of 1975/76, the appointment of new librarians (men and women) in school libraries and the training of librarians.

The Report gave an account of the contests organized by the Administration and reviewed the recommendations which the Conference of School Library Inspectors throughout the Republic adopted in the session of January 1976. These recommendations dealt with the following topics: the budget, books, library location, librarians, library regulations and library activities in men and women teacher training colleges and secondary and preparatory education.

Conferences

93. "Muatamar Al-Muwajihin Al-Awaiyl Lil-Maktabat Al-Madrasiiyyah Bil-Mudiriyyat Wal-Idarat Al-Ta'limiyyah", (Conference of Senior School Library Inspectors in Educational Directorates and Administrations), Cairo; February 3-5, 1976. "Hawla Al-Muatamar Wa-Tawsiyatihi", (About the Conference and its Recommendations), "Sahifat Al-Maktabah" (Library Magazine), Vol. 8, Issue No. 2, (April 1976), pp. 77-82.

Following a classification of the aims of this Conference, a list of participating members was given.

An outline of the speeches delivered was subsequently given, including the address by the Ministry's First Secretary for Central Services and Cultural Relations on the importance of the library as a cultural center, the address by the Director-General of Educational Activities on the relation between the school library and the Ministry's library, and the speech of the Director of School Libraries on the Conferences' aims.

Among the subjects discussed in the Conference are the setting aside of a certain percentage of the Fees of parent's Councils for expenditure on libraries, the collaboration received from other cultural agencies in the government and the appropriation of special funds for contests.

The recommendations adopted by the Conference were listed, classified as follows: recommendations regarding the budget, books, location of libraries, librarians, library service and the new regulation governing school libraries.

SCHOOL THEATER

94. Fathalla, Sanaa, "Al-Masrah Al-Madrasi Wal-Ijizat", (The School Theatre and Holidays), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 7455, (May 10, 1976), p. 12.

After showing the symptoms of disinterestedness in school theatre in Egyptian schools, the writer commented on the curriculum of music, showing the shortcomings encountered in putting it to practice and explaining the attitude of parents towards musical education.

Commenting on school theatre, the writer stressed the need for giving it more attention and for including it among the subjects of the curricula. She explained how this purpose could be attained as well as the manner in which school subjects could be dramatized, showing how this would reflect on the teaching method of each respective subject.

95. Fathalla, Sanaa, "Al-Masrah Al-Madrasi Li-Yakoun", (How to Create the School Theatre), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 7479, (June 7, 1976), p. 10.

Following an introduction on the characteristics of school theatres and the role of school headmasters and principals in promoting this type of activity in their schools, the writer related the experience of one primary school and showed how the plays presented by its pupils enriched their language and developed their nationalist spirit.

Concluding her article, the writer mentioned topics which could be dramatized by schools and presented on the stage. She also suggested that the school curricula be dramatized and acted.

96. Fathalla, Sanaa, "Al-Masrah Fil-Ijazah Al-Madrasiyyah"; (The Theatre during School Holidays), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 7491, (June 21, 1976), p. 12.

In this article, the writer describes an experiment which helps in discovering the personality of a child through dramatics.

Relating the details of the experiment, she said it was conducted on children between the age of 7 and 14. It consisted of requiring the children to draw pictures demonstrating their impressions after watching a play acted before them.

The writer reviewed these drawings, pointing to their value in revealing the child's personality, fears and psychological needs.

Concluding her article, the writer showed the importance of using the theatre in education and enlightenment apart from entertainment.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Development of

97. Mugahed, Ibrahim, "Hatta Yatahawwal Al-Ta'lim Al-Tanawi ila Masna' Li-Rijal Al-Mustaqbal", (In Order that Secondary Education May Become a Man-Making Factory for the Future), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8135, (April 4, 1976), p. 3.

After reviewing the recommendation of the National Council for Education for dividing secondary education into four branches, the writer mentioned the targets contemplated through the reform of education in general and secondary education in particular.

The writer went on to report the views of educators on reforming secondary education, saying that, in their opinion, practical subjects and vocational training should be included in secondary education in addition to cultural subjects, with more emphasis laid on specialization.

He also summarized their views on reforming technical secondary education, mentioning, in conclusion, the methods for reforming secondary education so that the syllabus would conform to the aims of reform and calling for the establishment of experimental schools for that purpose.

98. Hussein, Mansour, "Hal Min Sighah Jadidah Lil-Ta'lim Al-Tanawi?", (Is there a New Formula for Secondary Education?); "Sahifat Al-Maktabah", (Library Magazine), Vol. 8, Issue No. 2, (April 1976), pp. 5-10.

Following a review of the effects of separating general education from technical education in the secondary education, the writer mentioned the reasons which justify reconsideration of the aims and content of the preparatory stage and the requirements for developing the latter stage as it precedes the secondary stage.

The writer then enumerated the requirements for the comprehensive development of the secondary stage of education.

Discussing the educational community as a suggested form of the secondary education, the writer explained the features of this new form, showing the importance of experimentation in developing a new formula for secondary education. He explained the considerations which should be taken into account in such experimentation, then reviewed the outcome of the studies conducted by the Ministry of Education, the National Centre for Educational Research and the National Council for Education for the development of secondary education.

The article ended with a discussion of the subjects around which the trends of development revolve.

Mathematics

99. Ibrahim, Magdi Aziz, "Mada Ihtiaj Tullab Al-Qism Al-Adabi fil-Marhalah Al-Tanawiyyah Li-Maddat Al-Riyadiyyat", (The Extent to which is Mathematics Needed by Students in the Literary Branch of the Secondary Stage?), a field study, Assiut, Faculty of Education, Assiut University, 1976. 177 pages.

-Dissertation submitted to the Department of Curricula and Teaching Methods of the Faculty of Education, Assiut University for obtaining the degree of M.A. in Education.

This dissertation is divided into eight chapters.

Chapter 1 defines the problem, states the aims sought by this research and mentions the student's assumptions and method of research.

The second chapter reviews earlier works on the same subject, while Chapter 3 deals, in its two sections, with the role of mathematics in accomplishing the aims of education in the

general secondary school and the motives which justify utilization of mathematics in the teaching of humanities and social sciences.

Chapter four analyses a sample of the curricula as taught to students in the literary branch of secondary and university stages and determines the mathematical subjects which students in the literary branch need in the course of their secondary and university studies.

Chapter 5 is devoted to a review of the questionnaires prepared and conducted by the student, while chapter 6 interprets and explains the findings obtained from the questionnaires.

The student's recommendations are set forth in chapter 7 together with an explanation of their educational significance.

A summary of the dissertation is given in the eighth and last chapter.

Arabic and foreign reference books consulted by the student in his research are listed at the end of the dissertation.

Philosophy-Curricula

100. Wahba, Mourad, "Azmat Al-Falsafah fil-Ta'lim Al-Tanawi", (The Crisis of Philosophy in Secondary Education), "Al-Tali'ah" magazine, 12th year, Issue No. 4, (April 1976), pp. 181-182.

Beginning his article, the writer reported a discussion he has had with a selective group of philosophy teachers in secondary education on the new curriculum of philosophy proposed for secondary schools.

Explaining the proposed curriculum, the writer dealt with philosophical issues, principles of scientific thinking, the philosophy of values and principles of sociology and psychology. He showed the inadequacies of the previous curriculum and mentioned the points on which the newly proposed curricula may be criticized.

Concluding his article, the writer gave a justification for the remarks he had made on the new curriculum.

SEXUAL EDUCATION

101. Galal, Mohamed Soad; "Al-Islam Wa-Ta'lim Al-Jins", (Islam and Sex Education), "Al-Qumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8157, (April 27, 1976), p. 5.

After pointing out the proper attitude of Islam towards sex and comparing this attitude to that of Freud, the writer explained the position taken by the Holy Quraan, Prophet Mohamed and the Muslims during the early days of Islam with respect to this subject. He also explained how Muslim jurists dealt with the problems of sex, quoting the most significant views propounded by Imam Ibn Al-Qayyim in his works.

After mentioning the conditions which make the teaching of sex according to Islamic doctrine a necessity, the writer concluded his article saying that sex education should be restricted to university students, giving the reasons justifying his views.

SPORTS EDUCATION

102. Morsi, Suhair Bodeir Ahmed, "Muwaamat Al-Dirasah Bi-Kulliyyat Al-Tarbiyah Al-Riyadiyyah Li-Talbiyat Intiyajat Mujtami'ina Al-Mutatawwir", (Adaptation of Studies in Faculties of Sports Education to Meet the Needs of Our Developing Society), "Sahifat Al-Tarbiyah", (The Magazine of Education), 28th year, Issue No. 2, (April 1976), pp. 48-54.

As an introduction to her article, the writer explained the impact of the 1952 Revolution on the changes undergone by the various facets of the society, including sports education.

She compared the position of sports education in Egypt with that in the German Democratic Republic, calling for the introduction of this type of education wherever opportunities present themselves.

The writer went on to discuss sports education as it relates to the fields of education, defence of the Fatherland and culture, explaining each of these fields and indicating the role played by sports education in each.

In conclusion, the writer mentioned the requirements for developing sports education, stressing the need for training graduates of sports colleges to work in the above-mentioned fields.

103. Lotfi, Abdul-Fattah, "Al-Tarbiyah Al-Riyadiyyah", (Sports Education), by Abdul Fattah Lotfi, Moussa Fahmi Ibrahim and Ibrahim Ahmed Salama, Cairo, Ministry of Education, 1976, 165 pages.

The text of this book falls into three parts.

Part one, comprising the first three chapters, deals with the stages of a child's growth which should be studied by sports instructors, the aims of sports education and the measures which ensure safety in such education.

In the second part, consisting of chapters 4 to 7, the authors deal with hand balls, track and field and gymnastics, showing the art of playing each game and the educational aspects involved, giving practical drills for both boys and girls.

Part three deals with demonstration of sports lessons for boys and girls.

Illustrations are contained in the book to demonstrate how each game is played.

STUDENTS

Admission - Statistics

104. A.R.E., Ministry of Education, Directorate General for Statistics and Computers, "A Statistical Study of Admission in the Various Stages of Education in 1976/77", Cairo, 1976, 13 stencil pages.

Following an introduction summarizing its contents and stressing its importance to those interested in studying the state of admission in schools, the Bulletin spread out its material over three parts and seven statistical tables.

The first part is a statistical study of admission in the first year primary in 1976/77 and the ratio of admission in that year to those under compulsory education age.

Two statistical tables follow, one showing the new students admitted in primary education and their ratio to those under compulsory age and the second dealing with the rate of absorption in primary education according to Educational Directorates and sex.

Part 2 is a statistical study of admission in the preparatory stage in 1976/77 and its ratio to pupils in the sixth year primary and pupils succeeding in the Primary Education examination in 1975/76.

Another table indicates the total number of new pupils in the preparatory stage in 1976/77 and their ratio to pupils in the sixth year and pupils succeeding in the Primary Certificate examination in 1975/76, distributed according to Educational Directorates.

The third part reviews the position of new pupils in the general secondary education and their ratio to those obtaining the Preparatory Certificate in 1975/76.

Three statistical tables follow: the first gives statistics of new pupils in secondary education and its equivalent in 1976/77 and their ratio to those obtaining the Preparatory Certificate in 1975/76.

The second table reviews statistics of new pupils in the general secondary education in the various Educational Directorates in 1976/77, while the third table gives statistics of new pupils in the various types of technical secondary education in the different Educational Directorates in 1976/77 and their ratio to those obtaining their Preparatory Certificate in 1975/76.

Guides of

105. Metwalli, Mohamed Wafaa, "Dalil Al-Tullab Al-Mustajiddin", (Guide to Newly-Admitted Students); by Mohamed Wafaa Metwalli and El-Said Abdul Salam, Mansourah, Faculty of Engineering, University of Mansourah.

-An annual bulletin issued by the Student's Association of the Faculty of Engineering, Mansourah University.

As mentioned in its introduction, this Guide is designed to acquaint newly-admitted students with the Faculty of Engineering, Mansourah University.

The Guide mentions at its outset the names of the Faculty's Board Members and the academic degrees granted by the Faculty, with an indication of the prerequisites for obtaining these degrees.

All sections of the Faculty are reviewed, giving the names of the heads of each section and the subjects taught.

The general rules governing enrollment in each section, attendance percentage, grades and averages are also given.

The Guide further deals with students' affairs, indicating the fees payable by them and the patron of each class.

Other sections of the Guide deal with the library, youth welfare, students fund, stipends and workshops.

The Guide ends with an exposé on the Students' Association and the affiliated committees, describing the function of each committee.

TEACHER TRAINING

106. El-Lakani, Ahmed Hussein, "Ahamiyyat Ma'fhoum Al-Adaa fi-'Idad Al-Mu'allim", (The Importance of the Concept of performance in Teacher Training), "Sahifat Al-Tarbiyah", (Magazine of Education), 28th year, Issue No. 3, (June 1976), pp. 51-61.

As an introduction to his article, the writer showed the importance of teacher training in reforming and developing the educational process. He then explained the concept of performance in the training of teachers, enumerating the aims sought by the programs of teacher training which are based on the concept of performance.

The writer went on to explain the basis on which this type of training rests, concluding his article with a list of the conditions and controls which should be fulfilled in any teacher before taking up employment and in the course of his exercise of his teaching responsibilities, if the concept of performance is adopted.

107. Qoth, Youssef Salahuddin, "Mihnat Al-Ta'lim Wa-Wasayil Al-Irtiqaa biha; Kalimat Al-Muharrir", (The Teaching Profession and How to Promote it; Editorial), "Sahifat Al-Tarbiyah", (Magazine of Education), 28th year, Issue No. 3, (June 1976), pp. 3-15.

As an introduction to his editorial, the writer talked on the rapid expansion in education throughout the Arab World during the second half of the Twentieth Century and emphasized the need for sound planning to train teachers in anticipation of doubling the number of students in various schools over the next ten years.

The writer went on to discuss teaching and whether it may be classified as a profession or a trade, saying that teaching should be viewed as a non-professional activity.

He dealt with the concept of combining the teaching material with the method of teaching and talked on the professional training of a teacher, prohibiting anyone who is not educationally qualified from working as a teacher.

Pointing to the methods of promoting teaching, the writer reviewed the educational stage directly preceding teacher training, then mentioned the need for unifying sources of teacher training and indicated the aims sought by the programs of teacher training while in active service.

Concluding his article, the writer mentioned the methods whereby the teacher's social status may be raised.

TEACHERS, LOANING OF

108. Dunia, Hamed, "'Iaarat Al-Mu'allimeen", (Loaning of Teachers), "Al-Akhbar" newspaper, 24th year, Issue No. 7456, (May 6, 1976), p. 12.

Following an introduction on the measures taken and rules laid in 1976 for loaning teachers, the writer mentioned the meagre salaries paid to Egyptian teachers in Arab countries, saying there is a great difference between what they get, despite the efforts they exert, and the salaries paid to teachers in some other Arab countries.

In conclusion, the writer reported the endeavors made by the Ministry of Education to put an end to salary discrepancies, mentioning the attitude of some Arab countries in this respect.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

109. El-Dib, El-Sayyed, "Hajatuna ila Al-Ta'lim Al-Fanni", (Our Need to Technical Education), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8150, (April 20, 1976), p. 5.

Beginning his article, the writer pointed to the psychological effect which general secondary examinations have on parents and children, mentioning the reasons for such heavy demand on secondary education and showing how it affects the country's practical life.

He went on to discuss the reasons for the low demand on technical education despite Egypt's need to this type of education, pointing to the role of the information and orientation media in enlightening the people on the importance of technical education as a pillar in Egypt's economic edifice.

In conclusion, the writer reviewed his own recommendations regarding admission into universities.

110. Mahdi, Mahmoud, "Tariq Al-Fanniyyeen; Al-Waqi' Wal-Amal", (The Path of Technicians; Realities and Hopes), by Mahmoud Mahdi et al, "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 102nd year, Issue No. 32645, (April 27, 1976), p. 3.

This article is divided into two parts.

The first part begins with a discussion on the importance of farms to agricultural schools, saying that the existing farms are both inadequate and small. Commenting on this state of affairs, the writers said that the system of education in agricultural schools is affected as a result of the lack of proper farms.

After showing to what extent these schools depend on outmoded facilities and methods, the writers dealt with curricula, saying they are too crowded with subjects. They also dealt

with the shortage in faculty, particularly in veterinarians, adding that the abolition of physical examination has resulted in admitting students to agricultural schools who are not physically fit to stand the nature of the study.

In the second part of the article, the writers dealt with commercial education, showing that the mounting number of graduates far exceeds the needs of the country.

They also mentioned that the curricula in commercial schools are inadequate.

Concluding their article, they showed how the two-semester system has affected commercial education, devising solutions for this problem.

111. Mahdi, Mahmoud, "Tariq Al-Faniyyeen; Al-Waqi' Wal-Mustaqbal", (The Path of Technicians; Realities and Future), "Al-Ahram" newspaper, 102nd year, Issue No. 32646, (April 28, 1976), p. 3. Third instalment.

Statistics given at the beginning of the article show the extent of increase in the number of students admitted in technical schools in 1975/76 as compared to admission in 1953/54 and 1964/65, with an explanation of the reasons which encouraged students to enrol in these schools.

Following an account of the efforts exerted by the Ministry of Education to link technical schools to the environment and to establish certain schools of a specialized nature (such as art of salesmanship schools), the article described the condition of 5-year system technical schools, dealing with the syllabus, curricula and examinations in some such schools.

In conclusion, the article gave a description of the Ministry of Education's endeavors to expand 5-year system schools, develop curricula and complete the necessary equipment and facilities.

112. Dweik, Zakariya, "Al-Ta'lim Al-Fanni Wa-Ziadat Al-Intaj", (Technical Education and the Stepping up of Production), "Al-Gumhouriyah" newspaper, 23rd year, Issue No. 8213, (June 22, 1976), p. 5.

After showing the significance of technical education from an economic point of view and emphasizing the importance of planning for this type of education, the writer described how technical education could be linked to the sector of production, stressing the need for building schools, whether in factories or in their neighbourhood.

The writer further explained the various methods by which technical education could be promoted, discussing in this respect the role of the Ministry of Industry in financing technical schools, the need for separating the budget of technical education from that of the Ministry of Education and the necessity of specifying certain qualifications for members of the teaching bodies, procuring, whenever possible, the assistance of the expertise available at factories and companies in teaching.

Concluding his article, the writer reviewed a recommendation in respect of the Supreme Board of Administration and the administrative level it should maintain.

TEXT BOOKS

113. Khaki, Ahmed, "Al Kitab Al-Khariji", (The External Book); "Al-Ra'ied" magazine of teachers, 21st year, Issue No. 2, (June 1976), p. 13.

Following a review of the categories of participants in the Panel held by the Teachers' Association to discuss the problem of text books versus external books, the writer outlined the arguments he made in the panel on this subject, mentioning the reasons justifying their publication and stressing that the main reason for their wide circulation is to help pupils get ready for their examinations.

(External books are auxiliary books compiled and published by private individuals to interpret and simplify the material contained in the official text books put out by the Ministry of Education).

The writer added that the phenomenon of external books has been in existence for some time, saying that their publishers are profit-making businessmen.

He drew a comparison between text books and external books; mentioning the reasons inducing pupils to prefer the latter.

Concluding his article, the writer enumerated the bad effects which external books have on pupils' abilities, skills and character.

WOMEN, EDUCATION OF

114. Morsi, Mahrous Sayyod, "Tarbiyat Al-Maraa Al-Misriyyah bayna Al-Fikr Al-Islami Wal-Fikr Al-Gharbi fil-Qarn Al-Tasi' Ashar", (Woman's Education in Egypt: Islamic Vs. Western Philosophies in the Nineteenth Century), Assiut, Faculty of Education, Assiut University, 1976. 262 pages.

-Dissertation submitted to the Department of Educational Principles, Faculty of Education, University of Assiut, for obtaining the degree of M.A.

In the introduction to his dissertation, the writer explained his subject and described his method in defining it. He clarified his plan and method of research and enumerated the sources and earlier research dealing with this subject.

The dissertation is subsequently divided into four parts encompassing nine chapters.

Part 1, falling into two chapters, deals with the Islamic current and its attitude towards the education of Egyptian women before the time of renovation. The writer speaks in Chapter 1 of women and Islam and in the second chapter of women during the days of backwardness.

The second part, consisting of three chapters, deals with the relationships between the Islamic orient and the occident. Chapter 3 is concerned with the French expedition and its role in establishing these relationships, while the fourth chapter reviews Mohamed Ali's attempts to build modern Egypt. Rifa'ah El-Tahtawi's attitude to women education is elaborated in the fifth chapter.

Part 3, which consists of two chapters, deals with the trends of renovation in Islamic thought and their bearing on the education of Egyptian Women.

The fourth and last part, including chapters 8 and 9, deals with women education in the light of views expounded by thinkers. Chapter 9 gives a general review of the history of Egyptian women.

A bibliographical list of reference books is appended to the dissertation.

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